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Vol II No 091 *12 May 1981*

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ZERI I POPULLIT MARKS VICTORY DAY ANNIVERSARY

AU091450 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 9 May 81

["History Teaches the Peoples To Be Vigilant--On the Occasion of the 36th Anniversary of the Victory Over Fascism"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 9 (ATA)--the Albanian newspapers publish today editorials on the occasion of May 9, the day of the victory over Fascism.

In its editorial entitled "History Teaches the Peoples To Be Vigilant," the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" stresses that the Albanian people commemorate this day, as always, proudly because they are among those people who with their sons and daughters were in the forefront of the anti-Fascism war.

Led by the Communist Party of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, conscious of the fact that freedom is not donated but it is won through blood and sacrifices, they rose all on foot in a fierce and unequal war against the Italian-German Nazi-Fascists and traitors to the country. In the small territory of our homeland, the partisans of our national liberation army, our entire people clashed with more than 15 Italian and German divisions that violated the country and brought out of action 70,000 killed, wounded and captives. The 700,000 Nazi-Fascist soldiers who violated the Albanian territory caused incalculable damage to Albania and in the first place the death of 28,000 martyrs, its best sons and daughters.

The party with Comarde Enver Hoxha at the head, "ZERI I POPULLIT" continues, closely linked our liberation struggle with the great patriotic war of the Soviet Union, led by Josip Stalin, who played particularly an important and decisive role for the day of victory. It made it an inseparable part of the world anti-Fascist war, tempering in the hearts of the partisan fighters the spirit of proletarian internationalism and solidarity with the peoples who fought against Fascism. Some thousands of fighters of our national liberation army, incorporated into two divisions, after the complete liberation of Albania, on the order of the general commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha, continued to fight against the Hitlerite troops in Yugoslavia, heroically fighting to the assitance of the peoples of Yugoslavia. Our martyrs also shed their blood for the liberation of our brothers of the same flesh in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro.

Further on the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes: The years of the Second World War and the course of events over these 36 post war years testify once more to the unchanged aggressive nature of imperialism. "A very complex situation," stresses Comrade Enver Hoxha in 'imperialism and the Revolution,' "has been created in the world at present. Operating in the international arena today are various imperialist and social-imperialist forces which, on the one hand, are fighting in unison against the revolution and the freedom of the peoples, and on the other hand, are contesting and clashing with one another over markets, spheres of influence and hegemony.

"Now, in addition to the Soviet-American rivalry for world domination, there are the expansionist claims of Chinese social imperialism, the predatory ambitions of Japanese militarism, the strivings of West-German imperialism for vital space, the fierce competition of the European Common Market, which has turned its eyes towards to old colonies". Here in the continous sharpening of the antagonist contraditions that corrode the capitalist system especially in this period of crisis, lie, among others, the dangers and causes of the aggressions against the peoples. Therefore, no illusion might be harbored on the demagogy of the revisionists of different hues, "on the softening of the nature of imperialism", etc.

Facts show that numerous aggressions have been launched after the Second World War, like those of U.S. imperialism against the Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian, Dominican peoples etc.

Its undeclared aggression in El Salvador, the political military blackmails and pressure and the economic blockade against the Iranian revolution as well as the fascist aggressive acts against it, the aggressions of Soviet social-imperialism in Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan, the threats for a new possible aggression against Poland, the aggression of the Chinese social-imperialists against the Vietnamese people and the threats to repeat it, the intereferences of the superpowers in Angola, Indo-China, in the Middle East and elsewhere, the intrigues they hatch up about Balkans etc, prove that Imperialism does not give up its policy of aggression and war to oppress and subjugate the peoples.

The superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, and their partners of the military blocks, make demagogy on peace and security, detente and disarmament, organize innumerable conferences, talks, meetings etc, so as to deceive the peoples. But the peoples are becoming ever more aware of the fact that every where there are conflicts and hot-beds of tension, there is to be found also the hand of the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet social-imperialists or of the Chinese ones. They are also becoming aware of the fact that there where there is oppression and cruelty, it is again these forces of the reaction. Where there is a sabotage of the revolution, liberation struggles and revolutionary movement, it is again their interference.

That is why the aggressive policy of these new Hitlerites has met with the resistance of the peoples. it is meeting with the powerful opposition of the working class, with the resolute struggle of the genuine revolutionaries and Marxist-Leninists, who never forget the tragedy of the Second World War and they do not want and will not allow that a new more terrible slaughter be repeated at their expense, as it is being prepared by the superpowers and all the imperialist powers.

Socialist Albania and the Albanian people, "ZERI I POPULLIT" stresses, never forget the great anti-Fascist national liberation war, the blood shed, the great sacrifices for the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution. Our people never forget that we are encircled by numerous and savage enemies. Led by their heroic Party of Labor, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, they vigilantly follow the situations holding the pick in one hand and rifle in the other. They are militarly trained to safeguard with their own forces the people's power, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the socialist victories attained over these 37 post liberation years. The foreign policy of our socialist state relies on the observation of the well known principles of equality, sovereignty and territorial integrity, on noninterference in the home affairs and mutual profit. The PSR of Albania defends genuine peace and security.

On this basis it correctly applies the policy of good neighborliness, that policy which responds to the interests and aspirations of the people. Through its policy of proletarian principles, Socialist Albania enjoys a high international authority and prestige. The entire international proletariat, all the genuine Marxist-Leninist parties, all the peoples fighting for freedom and social justice are on its side. This prestige and authority is also linked with the fact that our country, the Albanian people, the Party of Labor of Albania, "ZERI I POPULLIT" underscores in conclusion, wage a principled and bold struggle against the superpowers and all forces of black international reaction, expose their dangerous warmongering policy, thus making their contribution to avoid other tragedies for the peoples in the world.

COSTA RICAN GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION VISITS

Met at Airport

AU071343 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Tirana, 7 May (ATA)--A government trade delegation of the Republic of Costa Rica led by the deputy minister of planning, Carlos Manuel Echeveria, arrived in Albania. At the airport, the delegation was welcomed by the deputy minister of foreign trade, Myrteza Sinoimeri, and other functionaries of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Agreement Signed

AU091340 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 9 May 81

["Trade Agreement Between PSR of Albania and Republic of Costa Rica Signed"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 9 May (ATA)--The trade agreement between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica was signed in Tirana.

For the Albanian side the agreement was signed by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri, and for the side of Costa Rica by the Vice-Minister of Planning Carlos Manuel Echeveria.

Attending the signing ceremony were the director of the Second Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Bashkim Pitarka and the members of the two delegations.

Delegation Departs

AU111903 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The government trade delegation of the Republic of Costa Rica, headed by Deputy Minister of Planning Carlos Manuel Echeveria, left our country on 11 May. The delegation was seen off at Rinas Airport by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri and other functionaries of the Foreign Trade Ministry. During its stay in our country, the delegation was received by Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha. The delegation also paid visits to Tirana, Shkoder and other districts.

BRIEFS

GREEK UNIVERSITY DELEGATION--Tirana, 5 May (ATA)--Upon the invitation of the Tirana University, a delegation of the University of Salonika, led by its rector, Prof. Dr. (Georgis Stergiadis), as well as a delegation of the Yannina University, led by the rector of this university, Prof (Georgis Calistratos) paid a visit to our country. During their stay in Albania, they visited educational cultural, scientific and social-economic centers. The delegations were received by the president of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania, Prof Aleks Buda, by the vice minister of education and culture, Bardhyl Golemi and others. In their honor, the rector of Tirana University, Prof Osman Kraja, gave a dinner. Present was also ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the PSR of Albania, Konstandinos Politis. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 5 May 81 AU]

YOUTH DELEGATION TO FRG--Tirana, 6 May (ATA)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania has left for the FRG at the invitation of the Central Committee of "Rote Garde," the youth organization of the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist). The delegation, which is led by Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania, will attend the second congress of "Rote Garde." [Tirana ATA in English 0920 6 May 81 AU]

ALGERIAN, SPANISH DELEGATIONS--The delegations of the Algerian Workers' General Union and the Spanish Asambleita Workers Association which took part in 1 May activities at the invitation of the Albanian Trade Unions Central Council, left Albania on 6 May. The delegations were seen off at the airport by Nimet Cani, secretary of the Albanian Trade Unions Central Council, and other comrades. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 May 81 AU]

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES MITTERRAND ON ELECTION

AU120936 Sofia BTA in English 0855 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 12 May (BTA)--State Council President Mr Todor Zhivkov has sent to Mr Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, a telegram in which on behalf of the State Council, the Bulgarian people and on his own behalf, cordial greetings are extended on his election to the post.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expresses wishes for fruitful activity for the progress of France and the welfare of the French people, for the strengthening of peace and security and the promotion of cooperation in the world.

He expresses hope that the relations between Bulgaria and France will receive a new impetus, and will continue to deepen and develop on the basis of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation, to the benefit of the two peoples.

Radio Comment on Election

AU111105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Commentator Yavok Tsakov: The French people voted on a mass scale yesterday; the turnout was much larger than during the first stage of the elections. They voted for a change: The change is called Francois Mitterrand--leader of the Socialist Party, who has been a presidential candidate for as long as 15 years.

Immediately after the announcement of his victory over the former president, Giscard d'Estaing, he received a congratulatory telegram from Georges Marchais on behalf of all communists and functionaries who contributed to his success. Now, Francois Mitterrand said, my only ambition is to justify the French people's trust. We can sum up the hopes of the voters in this spirit, as well. They consider the change not only as an election campaign promise, but also as a platform from which the interests of the working people must be protected during the president's forthcoming 7-year term of office. There is no doubt that Mitterrand will try to do more than his predecessor in the economic and social sectors, for, according to general opinion, it is the failures in these fields that have mostly contributed to Giscard d'Estaing's defeat.

We will wait and see how Mitterrand coordinates his election promises with the national interests and with the interests of those political forces who gave their support to him during the presidential elections. Mitterrand is an experienced politician. Throughout the postwar years he participated in 11 successive cabinets before 1957. The leader of the socialists came close to victory during the last elections 7 years ago. However, the economic and social atmosphere in France, as well as the balance of the political forces was different from the present one. In the present elections, however, Gaullism suffered its second, and final defeat. In this case the question is about a failure of the Gaullists' domestic policy platform. This playform did not produce the promised results. Nevertheless we can expect that to a certain extent, the spirit of Gaullism will continue to inspire the foreign policy orientation of the new government as well.

ZHIVKOV, OTHER LEADERS VISIT PLOVDIV FAIR

AU111044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 11 May 81

[Summary] This morning Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, has been visiting Plovdiv Fair. He is accompanied by the Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dgnyan Doynov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Petur Dyulgerov, by deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, by heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee and by ministers, as well as by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug party committee. The party and government leaders visited the various pavilions of Plovdiv Fair.

LIBYAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES, VISITS PLOVDIV FAIR

AU111927 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Plovdiv, 11 May (BTA)--Mr Abu Zayd Durdah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Libyan Economy [as published], arrived on visit here at an invitation extended by Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade.

Talks were held here today between Mr Khristov and the Libyan guest. Underlined was the rapid development of bilateral trade which last year amounted to 500 million foreign currency leva. This year Bulgaro-Libyan trade is expected to increase by 50 percent. Attention was drawn to the problems pertaining to activation of Bulgarian construction of civil and industrial projects in Libya. Mr Abu Zayd Durdah evinced interest both in [words indistinct] in Bulgaria's traditional exports to Libya, namely meat, poultry, electric household [word indistinct] and in a number of new products--clothes, foodstuffs, etc. Expressed was bilateral wish to promote bilateral economic cooperation on a long-term basis. Some problems pertaining to engineering and agricultural construction were also discussed.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES, DECORATES JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN

AU081927 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 May (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr (Keijo Fujimi), president of the ("Meiismilk") company of Japan, and had talks with him. The guest was decorated with a first-degree "Madara Horseman" Order for his services in developing the economic cooperation of Bulgaria and Japan.

ANDREY LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU111813 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] On 11 May Andrey Lukanov, Bulgaria's permanent CEMA representative and chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Moscow. He will take part in the 99th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

RCP ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS HELD IN SOFIA

AU081433 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 May 81

[Summary] The 60th anniversary of the RCP is being celebrated on 8 May. On this occasion Petre Duminica, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Bulgaria, gave a press conference on 5 May 1981 at the Romanian Embassy residency. He spoke to the representatives of the mass media on the role and tasks of the RCP and on the implementation of the 12th RCP Congress decisions in his country.

"The RCP is fulfilling its international obligations and is constantly working for the consolidation of friendship, cooperation and solidarity with the communist and workers parties and movements," the ambassador stressed. He further noted as follows: "The consolidation of solidarity and cooperation among all those who are in favor of social progress, peace and detente is a primary factor in the peoples' struggle for a better and more just world and for socialism."

At the "Georgi Dimitrov" trade union club an exhibition opened last night devoted to the 60th anniversary of the RCP. It is organized by the Georgi Dimitrov Museum and by the RCP Museum on the History of the Communist Party and of the Revolutionary and Democratic Movements in Romania. The exhibition consists of photographs and other documentary materials on the history of the RCP from the time of its foundation to the present day. The exhibition opening was attended by academician Prof Sava Ganovski, chairman of the Bulgarian-Romanian Friendship Society and by Petre Duminica, ambassador of Romania to Bulgaria. Numerous citizens and members of the diplomatic corps attended the exhibition opening.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV CONGRATULATE CSSR COUNTERPARTS

AU120815 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 May 81 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and to CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the BCP, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf we convey to the CPCZ Central Committee, to the CSSR Government and to the fraternal CSSR people, as well as to you personally most sincere congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from fascism.

Organized and led by the CPCZ, with the decisive assistance of the glorious Soviet Army the heroic struggle of Czechs and Slovaks against the fascist occupiers was crowned with victory on 9 May 1945.

Within 36 years the peoples of Czechoslovakia, side by side with the Soviet people, with the peoples of the other socialist community countries and under the leadership of the CPCZ, achieved remarkable successes in all fields of building socialism. Today the CSSR is one of the most advanced countries of the world, with a developed socialist economy, culture, science and education, enjoying a high living standard.

We note with great satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, sealed by the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the two countries, are constantly developing and intensifying in the interest of both peoples, in the interest of the socialist community and in the interest of the international communist and workers movement.

On the occasion of the CSSR national holiday, we wish the fraternal Czechoslovak people and you, dear comrades, with all our hearts, new successes in implementing the decisions adopted at the 16th CPCZ Congress and in the further construction and prosperity of your beautiful homeland.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 8 May carries a report on the same telegram which includes the following passage: "Czechoslovakia is a strong link in the Warsaw Pact and is actively participating in CEMA. The CSSR substantially contributes to the common struggle of the fraternal countries for peace and security in Europe and throughout the world as well as for an end to the arms race, for disarmament and for strengthening cooperation among peoples."]

POLISH SOLIDARITY CRITICIZED FOR ROLE IN EVENTS

Ostrowiec, Otwock Conflicts

LD121008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0000 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Poland: Representatives of the statewide and (Kielska) coordination commission of industrial trade unions spoke at a press conference held in Warsaw yesterday about the provocation committed by members of the Walesa trade union organization, who had tried during the so-called warning strike on 27 March to prevent drivers of a transport enterprise in Ostrowiec Swietokryski from attending to their normal duties. The representatives referred to the apparent fact that the Walesa trade union organization has unleashed a campaign around the Ostrowiec conflict in order to warn all Polish working people who refuse to yield to their decisions.

The course of action taken by the Walesa trade union organization is also illuminated in a draft resolution by the state-wide coordination commission of the industrial trade unions to be discussed with the government. In it the commission draws the government's attention to the unprecedented situation which occurred during the riots in Otwock where the organs of public order were replaced in the execution of their duties by the so-called citizens' patrols formed by the Walesa trade union organization. The document emphasizes that instead of a call for a moral and active support for members of the public security service in the specific situation of legitimate activity an independent structure is being created outside the organs of people's power and public order.

Security Service Hampered

LD112050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The main directorate of the public security service in Poland has issued a communique in Warsaw on the growth of criminality in the country during the past months. It says that the number of criminal acts committed by minors and young people, misdemeanors connected with the negligent attitude to service duties, speculation and the like have been on the increase, which testifies to a decline in social discipline. There have been cases when, while there was an apparent violation of public order and even while criminal acts were being committed, members of the public security service were forced to refrain from making an arrest, instituting legal proceedings and inflicting penalties, which is having a direct influence on the overall safety of Polish citizens.

In many cases the public security service has not found support from among the ranks of the population and sometimes it has encountered disapproval from some persons which has impeded the protection of public order. One such instance was the incident in Otwock near Warsaw where hooligans rioted on 7 and 8 May.

'Rural Solidarity'

AU111622 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 May 81 p 7

[Article by Jan Lipavsky, RUDE PRAVO Warsaw correspondent: "Pondering the Polish Sejm's Decision; On the Legalization of the So-called Rural Unions"]

[Text] At its session Wednesday, the Polish Sejm--the highest representative body--passed the bill on "private farmers' unions," which is the legal prerequisite for the registration of the so-called Rural "Solidarity." This is the outcome of a broad pressure which the leaders of this organization, representatives of the Episcopate, Catholic press and leaders of the "Solidarity" center in Gdansk exerted on party and state bodies, and thus also on the Sejm.

Deputy F. Sadurski has substantiated the adoption of the law on the "private farmers' union" saying that this will contribute to alleviating social conflicts and tension in the Polish countryside and to reviving agricultural production. One has to say that some leading party representatives see in the existence of "Rural Solidarity" the danger of a political party being founded, or of establishing a broad opposition front against constitutional bodies under the shingle of "Solidarity's" Gdansk organization.

Although the leaders of "Rural Solidarity" have recognized in words the PZPR's leading role in society, and committed themselves not to act as a political power, all this was expressed and written down without any guarantee. Similar promises were given some time ago also by the leaders of the Gdansk "Solidarity," but as attested to by their activity and their program theses, they forgot their promises very quickly. They are quite unequivocally coming forward as a political power in the country with political demands and power ambitions. One cannot overlook that together with "Rural Solidarity" they constitute the danger of factual dual government in Poland.

In the bulletin of Warsaw "Solidarity" we read, among other things: "The farmers' movement (understand represented by "Rural Solidarity") will willingly cooperate with "Solidarity," which is the most important ally of our union in all activities, for example in eliminating the state monopoly(!!)..."

Also, the owners of large farms, some of which employ wage-earning workers, can be members of "Rural Solidarity." This applies, as Deputy F. Sadurski said, to about 20,000 farmers. Thus an employer and an employee can, according to the adopted law, be members of the same so-called union. This is unprecedented in the trade union movement. If--according to Deputy Sadurski--"Rural Solidarity" is to represent and safeguard the economic and social interests of both--of the employer (farmer) and of agricultural workers--it is logical that already from their different status with respect to the means of production and the results of work, these interests are contradictory.

There is concern that precisely kulaks will in this manner strengthen their positions and influence in the Polish countryside. "Rural Solidarity" demands legal guarantees as regards the permanency of the land's private ownership, the expansion of the existing area tilled by private farmers, and strengthening the private sector in general, which now tills roughly 80 percent of all land. Further, it is thought that the so-called unions of private farmers could play a role in forming state agricultural policy and thus also in controlling the turnover of the means of production and in setting procurement prices and so forth. There is serious concern about their oppositional, frequently clearly hostile positions vis-a-vis the socialized sector, which they are now already trying to suppress and restrict.

There are also other grounds for concern. At the so-called merger congress of the organization in Poznan, Jan Kulaj, 23-year-old "Rural Solidarity" leader, openly admitted connections between the "Rural Solidarity" and antisocialist forces, thus also with the so-called Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR). Also, he did not try to conceal his organization's efforts aimed at releasing from custody such enemies of People's Poland as members of Moczulski's "Confederation," who are charged with antistate activity.

The Sejm adopted the aforementioned law on private farmers' unions while some deputies were absent. Four deputies abstained from voting.

FRENCH RIGHTS ACTIVISTS, OTHERS REPORTED ARRESTED

LD111201 Paris LE MONDE in French 10-11 May 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Czechoslovakia: Police Step Up Watch on Human Rights Militants"]

[Text] Some 30 people have been placed under close surveillance in Prague, Brno and Bratislava under a broad enquiry opened on 29 April after the arrest on the Austrian border of two French nationals, Miss Anis and Mr Thonon, alleged by Czechoslovak authorities to be carrying "subversive documents."

In addition to the wife of playwright Vaclav Havel (who is now in prison) and six other people, the police have arrested Mr Jiri Hajek, former Czechoslovak foreign minister and former Charter 77 spokesman. Despite his activities for the charter, the police had hitherto only detained him for several hours' questioning.

The people held include in particular writer Eva Kanturkova, underground music expert Mrs Vera Jirousova, former student leader Jiri Muller, Pastor Jan Simsa, historian Jaroslav Meznik, former party theoretician Miroslav Kusy and philosopher Milan Simecka, whose book "The Restoration of Order" (published by Maspero 2 years ago) relates how the authorities have gone about returning the country to orthodoxy since 1968. Other people are at present being sought by the police.

In an open letter to the parliament and the government head on Friday 8 May the collective Charter 77 spokesmen protested against this "illegal repression against the charter's supporters and signatories...aimed at intimidating the defenders of human rights in Czechoslovakia."

In Paris the Foreign Ministry has announced that it has taken steps to ensure that the French consul in Prague is allowed to visit the two [French] prisoners and to try to ensure that defense rights are "scrupulously respected."

Approach by French Consul in Prague

Although it did not link the two affairs, the Quai d'Orsay condemned the arrests in Czechoslovakia. "If these arrests were confirmed," the ministry spokesman said, "the French authorities would once again deeply deplore the fact that people campaigning for the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act should be subjected to repressive measures undermining their freedoms because of the ideas they uphold."

The independent and democratic National Union of French Students has protested against the arrest of its members Miss Anis and Mr Thonon and launched an "appeal to all democrats to demand their release." It also recalls the Helsinki Final Act's stipulations on "the free circulation of ideas and information among all countries." It also expresses concern at the "risk of the Prague government's using the affair to justify a new wave of repression against Czechoslovak human rights campaigners."

The Paris federation of the Human Rights League has also made a "vehement protest" and has announced that it is taking "all necessary action" to secure the release of its two members. It recalls that Miss Anis chairs the league's 17th arrondissement section.

U.S. EXPLUSION OF LIBYAN DIPLOMATS CONDEMNED

AU111400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 May 81 p 7

[Milan Madr commentary: "Is It Preparing Another Fiasco for Itself?"]

[Text] The United States has decided to expel all Libyan diplomats from Washington on the pretext that they are "not behaving suitably." Such a step is not a frequent occurrence in diplomatic relations, be cause it reduces them to an embryonic, for all practical purposes to almost a zero level. This step cannot be separated from the United States' long-term hostile policy vis-a-vis Libya and all progressive forces in the Arab world.

Libya consistently and actively proceeds from anti-imperialist positions, pillories the U.S. hegemonist policy, resolutely opposes the capitulationist and antipeace Camp David accords and is an important part of the Steadfastness Front in the Arab world.

This country has for years been the subject of U.S. discrimination and threats. The United States has refused to deliver to Libya transport planes, trucks and tractors because they are allegedly "strategic goods," although a part of them was paid for in advance.

The current American administration has launched a "holy crusade" against the national liberation movement on a worldwide scale. It wants to prevent its influence from becoming stronger and to stop its further development, which is being increasingly enriched by important new features of important socieoeconomic changes. Libya is, without doubt, an important part of it.

Another fact that certainly cannot be overlooked is that the roughly expressed displeasure of the United States toward Libya comes shortly after the highest Libyan representative, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union. Could it be that Washington, in its hegemonist arrogance, wants to influence in this unacceptable manner the international conduct, relations and preferences of other young, independent states? Such a policy--apart from the fact that it would be the embodiment of outrageous blackmail--would at the same time have every chance of becoming a perfect fiasco.

LEADERS MEET WITH FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER

Chnoupek Holds Talks

LD111416 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Talks began in Prague's Cernin Palace today between Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, and Paavo Vayrynen, the Finnish foreign minister, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit. The talks were attended by Foreign Ministry officials from both countries and the respective ambassadors, Jan Husak and Antti Karppinen. On the agenda for the talks is the development of bilateral relations and an exchange of views on topical international problems.

Czechoslovak-Finnish relations are characteristic for their positive development in all areas, and it was stressed that mutual visits of the highest state officials had contributed significantly to the attainment of their present (?level). Contacts between legislative bodies, trade union, youth and women's organizations, and contacts between twin towns are also developing successfully. The positive development of mutual relations has resulted in the conclusion of a number of bilateral agreements.

Both ministers discussed possibilities of intensifying economic cooperation and voiced their interest in encouraging further contacts in the spheres of culture, education, sciences, health service and sport. When discussing foreign, political problems, Bohsulav Chnoupek and Paavo Vayrynen both stressed the constructiveness of the new Soviet peace proposals that resounded from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress. They devoted a great deal of attention to the question of relaxing international tension, cooperation between countries with different social systems, and the need to halt the feverish buildup of arms.

Strougal, Barcak Hold Meetings

LD111710 Prague CTK in English 1511 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Prague, 11 May (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Matti Vayrynen, and assured him that Czechoslovakia is interested in still wider and more dynamic economic cooperation with Finland, which could accord with the interest of both countries.

The premier appreciated the results achieved in Czechoslovak-Finnish relations in the political, economic and cultural spheres, and briefed the Finnish foreign minister on the main objectives of the Czechoslovak economy in 1981-1985.

It was agreed that possibilities for deeper cooperation also exist in collaboration on third markets.

Later in the day, Minister Vayrynen met for talks on bilateral trade and economic cooperation with Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak.

Dinner Honors Vayrynen

LD112202 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Prague, 11 May (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a dinner here tonight in honour of Finnish Foreign Affairs Minister Paavo Vayrynen.

In the toast he proposed, Minister Chnoupek stressed the traditional ties of friendship and mutual respect linking Czechoslovakia with peace-loving Finland and said that in their fruitful talks earlier in the day, he and Minister Vayrynen agreed that possibilities exist for further dynamic development of the broad, viable Czechoslovak-Finnish relations. He also spoke of Czechoslovakia's foreign political course of peace, detente, cooperation, disarmament, and support of the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. Czechoslovakia wants to contribute to the success of arms disarmament negotiations, Minister Chnoupek said, and underlined the importance of the new Soviet peace initiatives.

Also Minister Vayrynen emphasized that Finnish-Czechoslovak relations are developing favourably, and spoke of the policy of neutrality which Finland pursues. He described as the most pressing problem the escalating arms race, and stressed the importance of the Madrid meeting of the Final Act signatories, and the efforts of both countries to contribute to its success.

BILAK HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS WITH ANGOLA'S LARA

LD112104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labor. In a cordial and comradely talk they informed each other about the situation in Czechoslovakia and Angola and about the tasks arising for both parties from the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the First Extraordinary Congress of the Party of Labor. They examined questions concerning cooperation between our two fraternal parties and friendly countries, noting at the same time that this cooperation is developing successfully in the interest of the people of both countries.

When exchanging views on the international situation both representatives were of one accord in confirming that the preservation of world peace is an essential condition for the successful construction of socialism and the independent development of countries. They voiced their full support for the peace proposals of the Soviet Union delivered by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. They voiced their resolve to continue to consistently support the national liberation struggle of the Namibian and South African people for freedom and independence.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES FRENCH PRESIDENT-ELECT

LD111726 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Francois Mitterrand on his election as president of the French Republic.

HUSAK'S ORDER ON LIBERATION DAY PUBLISHED

AU111825 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prague, 8 May (CTK)--The CSSR president issued an "Order on the 36th Anniversary of the Culmination of the Czechoslovak People's National Liberation Struggle and of Czechoslovakia's Liberation by the Soviet Army":

Comrade members of the CSSR's Armed Forces!

These days we are recalling the 36th anniversary of a significant landmark in our people's history--the culmination of the Czechoslovak People's national liberation struggle and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army.

In our people's determined battle against German Fascism, the workers' class, led by the CPCZ, was the main force. It is the historic merit of the Communist Party that after the liquidation of Fascist rule, Czechoslovakia was restored on new, people's democratic foundations and that the path of building socialism was opened to our nations and nationalities.

Admiration and respect for the heroism of the patriots who, both at home and abroad, fought against the Hitlerite invaders, and thus contributed toward the renewal of our republic's independence, will never disappear from the Czechoslovak people's memory.

We will never forget that the glorious Soviet Army, to whom progressive mankind owes the epochal victory over Fascism sped up the course of the Prague operation to come to the aid of the Czech people's May uprising in the most difficult moments, thus completing Czechoslovakia's liberation. We pay tribute to the heroic Soviet soldiers who fought and laid down their lives for our freedom.

We are proud that in this common battle our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union--which is the lasting guarantee of the free development of Socialist Czechoslovakia--were cemented for all time.

Our country's modern history, and also its present, testify that the CPCZ--we are also recalling the 60th anniversary of its establishment this May--is honorably fulfilling its historic mission as the leading force of the workers' class and all working people. The Czechoslovak communists have always marched at the head of the battle for overthrowing capitalism, for liberating our peoples and building socialism in our fatherland, in the interests of the happy and contented life of the working man.

Thanks to the Marxist-Leninist policy of the Communist Party, and the devoted efforts of the working people, the past decade has become a significant period of socialist advance. The general line of building the advanced socialist society has been successfully realized. Our country's economic potential has grown. The population's material and cultural standards have improved and its social certainties have strengthened. The socialist system, the power of the working people, and the union of the workers' class, the cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia--all have been consolidated. The unity and fraternal cooperation between our nations and nationalities have deepened.

Friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist states have been consolidated. Czechoslovakia has a firm place in the socialist community. The defense ability of our republic and the all around preparedness of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces for defending socialism have grown.

Our working people are actively supporting the program of further building the advanced socialist society as set by the 16th CPCZ Congress, a program adopted by the entire National Front as its own. Our working people are responsibly preparing for the approaching elections, in which they will elect their deputies to the representative bodies on all levels.

The preelection social activity confirms that the care devoted by the party and socialist state to the lasting development of socialist democracy is manifested in the increasingly broader participation of the citizens in the administration and management of the country.

The program of the 16th CPCZ Congress was also unanimously accepted by the members of the CSSR's Armed Forces. They express their unwavering cohesion around the party's policy by broadly developing political activity and working initiative, and by further enhancing combat skill, vigilance and constant combat preparedness.

Thanks to the untiring peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, based on their unity and their economic and defensive strength, the world has been living these 36 years in peace. The principles of the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence and also the mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems have become deeply rooted in the minds of peoples on all continents. The socialist states have become the support of countries that have liberated themselves from colonial bondage and embarked on the path of building a new and free life.

The most reactionary and aggressive forces of imperialism with the United States at the head, nevertheless do not want to become resigned to the positive changes in the world and are aggravating international tension. By escalating feverish armament, they are striving to disrupt the existing balance of forces and acquire military supremacy. They are constantly trying to disrupt the unity and internal stability of the countries of the socialist community and to halt the world revolutionary process.

That is also why we will continue--in firm unity with the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive forces in the world--to actively support the USSR's peace initiatives proclaimed at the 26th CPSU Congress. That is also why we will conduct a tenacious fight for peace, international cooperation, freedom and the independence of peoples. At the same time, we will devote care to the lasting growth of the defense ability of our state and to the comprehensive preparedness of the Armed Forces to defend our fatherland, socialism and peace in firm unity with the Soviet Army and the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states.

Comrade members of the CSSR's Armed Forces!

I congratulate you on the 36th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army.

Be vigilant in guarding the immortal legacy of the common antifascist fight, and develop it further by consistently realizing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress! Constantly enhance your political vigilance, combat readiness and all around preparedness!

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, the national holiday of the CSSR, I order the firing of 20 artillery salvos in the CSSR's capital of Prague and in the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Bratislava.

Long live and constantly strengthen the unbreakable friendship, fraternal cooperation and firm alliance between the CSSR and the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, and the combat comradeship of their Armed Forces!

Long live the Czechoslovak working people and their leading force--the CPCZ!

HONECKER CONGRATULATES MITTERRAND ON ELECTION

LD111248 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Erich Honecker, has sent best wishes to Francois Mitterrand for success in his work for the French people and for peace on his election as president of the French Republic. The telegram stresses that the mutually beneficial relations between the GDR and France, based on equality and mutual security, have become a stable factor in Europe. Erich Honecker expressed the conviction that the further comprehensive development of cooperation is in the common interest of both states and peoples as well as being of great significance for peace in Europe and beyond in the future.

RADIO CORRESPONDENT LORENZI ON FRENCH ELECTIONS

DW120931 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1540 GMT 11 May 81

[Telephone report by Paris correspondent Gerda Lorenzi]

[Excerpt] Francois Mitterrand scored a victory yesterday in the third round of the presidential elections. His success is being explained by various commentators, from the right or the left, by the fact that the working populace held the former president responsible for the hard consequences of the crisis, primarily for the 1.8 million unemployed. As Georges Marchais, the general secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF], said the hope that found such a convincing and successful expression on 10 May must now be fulfilled.

Following the first ballot on 26 April the PCF urged its 4.5 million voters to vote for Francois Mitterrand. In doing this it made a decisive contribution to his election. Georges Marchais was precise in saying that the PCF is prepared to bear the responsibilities facing it in the new situation.

ADN CONTINUES REPORTAGE ON POLISH SITUATION

Portuguese CP Leader Cited

LD112016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Lisbon, 11 May (ADN)--Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] commented at the weekend at a PCP rally in Alverca on the situation in Poland. He said among other things that we are all experiencing the campaign unleashed against socialist Poland. The situation there is causing us concern. The causes of the Polish crisis are serious mistakes and shortcomings, as the fraternal Polish party itself has admitted.

We believe, however, that new mistakes and errors have contributed to an aggravation of the crisis. In addition to justified concessions, rash demands introduced by counter-revolutionary elements have also been made. Imperialism and all the reactionary forces of the world are trying feverishly, by means of diverse forms of interference, to take advantage of the difficulties in Poland in order to turn the crisis in that country into a broad counterrevolutionary and antisocialist process.

It is completely clear, meanwhile--and reactionary forces should have no illusions about this--that the current difficulties and problems in Poland can only be solved within the framework of the socialist system. The dream of imperialism and world reaction is to turn back the wheel of history and snatch this or that country from socialism.

but in the current epoch, when revolutions are promoting the resolution of workers' problems, advanced national development and social progress for the well-being of the people and the homeland, all roads and processes lead to socialism. It will not be the socialist camp which falls but the imperialist one, because there will inevitably be new socialist revolutions and because the advance of mankind toward its total liberation is a law of history.

Solidarity 'Demand '

LD111446 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1354 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (ADN)--At a meeting in Warsaw last weekend, leading Solidarity representatives demanded control of prisons and penitentiaries. At the same time they insisted on the implementation of counterrevolutionary demands for changes in criminal law and the prison regime and called for the release of imprisoned officials of the extreme anticommunist so-called Confederation of Independent Poland. They also called for a 'pardon' for the Kowalczyk brothers who have been sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for criminal offences.

Warsaw College Book Show

LD111428 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1354 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Warsaw: Counterrevolutionary pamphlets and books are on show at an exhibition at Warsaw's College of Technology. According to agency reports, the exhibits, some of which are to be sold on the last day of the exhibition, include trash by philosopher Leszek Kolakowski, who is living abroad and active in antisocialist and anti-Polish organizations, and by Aleksandr Solzhenitzyn, who holds ultrareactionary views.

HONECKER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH JAPAN PRIOR TO VISIT

LD112326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1218 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 May (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Monday (11 May) received a group of journalists of Japanese daily newspapers and the KYODO news agency for a talk in connection with his forthcoming state visit to Japan. He said that he views the visit in the spirit of the policy of peace, developing good relations of peaceful coexistence and international cooperation. He stressed the positive development of GDR-Japanese relations. "Whether we take scientific-technological and economic cooperation, trade or cultural exchanges, notable progress is evident everywhere. We believe that stable, fruitful relations between the GDR and Japan are very useful for both nations. Not only that, they show the value of and promote the peaceful coexistence of states of different social systems. We are thus making a not inconsiderable contribution to paving the way for progress in improving the world situation and securing lasting peace."

He briefed them on the domestic and foreign policy tasks for the eighties adopted at the 10th SED Congress. Dealing with international issues, he said: "Tough struggles on vital questions for mankind are taking place on our globe. Averting the danger of a nuclear world war and concrete measures of disarmament are focal points. More than ever it is born out that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. Only thus can peace be lastingly secured. What our peoples have laboriously built up since World War II must not sink once again into dust and ashes." The GDR is willing and prepared to cooperate with all states committed to peace, detente and disarmament. It is guided by that principle in its relations with Japan.

KYODO Report

OW120309 Tokyo KYODO in English 0259 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 May (KYODO)--Erich Honecker, chairman of East Germany's Council of the State, met with Japanese newsmen in East Berlin Monday and expressed interest in promoting economic cooperation between Japan and East Germany.

Honecker, who is making a state visit to Japan from May 26 to 31, talked with the newsmen for two hours and expressed his views on economic cooperation with Japan, East-West issue and the disarmament problem as well as other matters. This was the first time that a head of state of East Germany had met with representatives of the Japanese mass media.

Honecker noted that Japan, like his country, managed to rebuild itself from the ruins of World War II and said that, as the leader of East Germany, he was looking forward to observing with his own eyes the affluent development made by Japan. He stressed that exchanges between countries of different social structure were necessary for easing of tension. He noted that trade between his country and Japan increased four-fold last year when compared with 1977. He also noted that Japanese enterprises were taking part in important projects in East Germany and indicated interest in further promoting cooperative relations in the scientific, technological and cultural sectors.

On the current international situation, Honecker said world peace was being exposed to the "frost of cold war." He pointed out that there are views among the capitalist countries in the West that they must become militarily superior over the socialist countries. But he highly evaluated the fact that the U.S. Government has indicated its readiness to agree to East-West negotiations without preconditions and that the East-West meeting on European security was held.

Replying to written questions submitted to him on the possibility of foreign intervention in Poland, the East German leader said that speculations expressed on intervention in Poland includes the motive to separate Poland from the socialist community.

On relations with West Germany, he said he assessed the fact that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was showing a positive stance toward holding of a summit between East and West Germany.

On the present economic state in his country, Honecker said industrial output was growing at more than 5 percent on the average annually and said he hoped the growth rate will be expanded to between 5.5 percent and 6 percent under the five-year plan ending in 1985. He said his country has been assured by the Soviet Union of a supply of oil and natural gas at prices 50 percent lower than the international prices in order to enable continuous development.

He said he hoped to further develop cooperation with Japan and other non-socialist countries under the backdrop of such economic stability.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD111340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1243 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 May (ADN)--The secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, arrived on an official visit to the GDR today. At the Berlin-Schoenefeld airport he and his party were welcomed by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Klaus Willerding and other senior Foreign Ministry officials. Also present were ambassadors of Arab states accredited to the GDR capital and the head of the PLO mission.

Talks With Honecker

LD112222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 May (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the League of Arab States, for a friendly discussion.

During the meeting, Erich Honecker briefed the guest on the 10th SED Congress. In this respect, he praised the traditonally friendly relations between the GDR and the League of Arab States. He stressed the GDR's interests in further developing relations with the organization of Arab states and its members, and underlined the GDR's readiness to work closely with them for peace, detente, disarmament and to solve regional problems.

It is necessary to achieve a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East problem in order to guarantee the security and sovereignty of all the states in the region. The GDR condemns the attempts to continue with the imperialist separate policy and affirms its unlimited solidarity with the struggle of the Arab states against the imperialist policy of aggression. The recent escalation in Lebanon, brought about by Israel's aggressive actions, is strongly condemned by the GDR. The GDR will continue in future to support the preservation of Lebanon's unity and sovereignty, it stands firmly by the Arab people of Palestine, which, led by Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat, is fighting persistently for its inalienable national rights, including the creation of an independent state of its own and a return to its homeland.

As Erich Honecker stated, the GDR shares the view of the Arab states that the efforts of imperialism to expand its military presence in the Middle East and Gulf region do not help to solve the region's problems. They are designed to undermine the security and independence of states and create new sources of conflict.

Secretary General of the League of Arab States Chedli Klibi reported on his organization's activity for independence, economic and social progress. He stressed its efforts in this respect to end the Middle East conflict on a just basis and to consolidate the unity of its member states.

Chedli Klibi assessed his visit as part of the league's efforts to further develop and consolidate relations with the GDR and other socialist states, as reliable partners by the side of the Arab nations in solving their problems.

Secretary General Klibi thanked the GDR for its many years of solidarity support for the just demands of the Arab peoples and states. He expressed the hope that the friendly reliable relations between the Arab states and its organization and the GDR will be consolidated further to the advantage of the peoples and peace.

In this respect he praised the persistent activities by the states of the socialist community to preserve world peace and expressed his high regard for the GDR's work in the interests of disarmament and detente.

Erich Honecker wished the League of Arab States and its secretary general further successes in their work for the good of the Arab people.

Present at the discussion, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer. Immediately after his arrival in Berlin the guest had a preliminary discussion with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD111334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1149 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 May (ADN)--The Greek foreign minister, Konstandinos Mitsotakis, arrived in the GDR on Monday for an official visit to the GDR in response to an invitation from the GDR foreign minister, Oskar Fischer, who welcomed him cordially at the Berlin-Schoenefeld airport. The Greek foreign minister is accompanied by his wife, Maria Mitsotakis, and leading officials in his ministry.

The GDR ambassador to Greece, Ernst Kubbe, and the Greek ambassador to the GDR, Vasileios Elevtheriadhis, were there to greet the guest.

Talks Begin

LD111658 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 May (ADN)--The GDR and Greek foreign ministers began their official talks today. Oskar Fischer and his Greek guest had a detailed discussion during their first official meeting on the state of and opportunities for developing bilateral relations. They agreed that the first official visit by the Greek foreign minister to the GDR offered a good opportunity for turning tested cooperation for the benefit of the Greek and German peoples lively mutual exchanges and for opening up new possibilities in their relations. Afterward, the ministers began an exchange of views on international issues.

The Greek foreign minister earlier paid tribute to the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial.

Dinner Toasts

LD112338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1930 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 May (ADN)--GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer gave a dinner this evening in Berlin in honor of his guest, Konstandinos Mitsotakis, foreign affairs minister of the Greek Republic.

Oskar Fischer and Konstandinos Mitsotakis gave toasts in which they praised the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries and stressed the need to work in the interests of preserving peace and detente.

Oskar Fischer stressed that this visit was taking place almost 8 years to the day since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries which opened the door for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. "In this way we acted in accordance with the demands and spirit of the time when the will for understanding triumphed over the evil of the cold war. The benefit was enjoyed by the peoples of our continent and their worries about a peaceful future were reduced."

Since then the political dialogue had been continued and tangible progress in economic cooperation had marked the course of flourishing relations that had been embarked upon. Fischer stressed that the GDR had pursued a policy of peace and constructive cooperation since its founding. "Its relations with states having different social systems are based on the Helsinki Final Act, whose strict observance should help to consolidate detente in all its main aspects." The GDR would also "continue in future to do everything to develop relations with Western states on the basis of equality, noninterference and mutual advantage and make them a stabilizing factor in international life."

Oskar Fischer continued by saying that it was agreed that any attempt to turn a stable military strategic situation into an unstable one on account of its imbalance was dangerous. Peaceful work could not prosper as long as the peoples lived under the sword of Damocles, the threat of war, and constantly had to bear fresh armament burdens. "The GDR is in favor of seeking political dialogue without preconditions in the interests of preserving peace, maintaining and continuing detente and concrete disarmament steps."

"It would be of great importance for Europe if the opposition to practical talks with the USSR was relinquished and if the Madrid meeting, as a result of joint efforts decided to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament." Minister Oskar Fischer stated: "The conclusion of a moratorium on the stationing of new medium-range nuclear weapons would be important in order to finally achieve a limitation and reduction of the dangerous weapons remaining in Europe during the period thus agreed when no new weapons would be sited. It is indeed incomprehensible how this could be detrimental or give unilateral advantage to anyone."

In his reply, the Greek foreign minister stressed that the two countries' efforts during the past years had helped to shape a framework which had made it possible for a further important step to be taken today in mutual relations. "We deem it important that our bilateral relations be developed and hope that our cooperation will turn out to be useful to both sides," he stated.

The talks started today and which are to be continued on Wednesday [as received] had opened the way for cooperation between the two countries whereby the guidelines were the two peoples' interests and mutual respect. Konstandinos Mitsotakis noted with regret that the first meeting between the two politicians was taking place at a time when dangers threatened the policy of detente and peace and security in the world.

"Greece insists in particular on the idea of peacefully solving differences because, as history proves, force or the threat of force is surely the worst solution in relations between states." The Greek foreign minister recalled in this respect the fact that one of the hotbeds of unrest in the world, Cyprus, has particularly affected the Greek people. What was involved here was a characteristic case of violation of the fundamental rules of international law, the UN Charter and Un resolutions. He stressed that the Greek people and their government duly esteemed the support which the GDR has given and is giving on the Cyprus question.

"By signing the Helsinki Final Act several years ago, the states of Europe introduced through much effort a process of detente. This document represents a source of inspiration and hope," Konstandinos Mitsotakis stressed.

As far as Greece was concerned, attempts were being made with a feeling of responsibility, constructive readiness and good will, to see that the Madrid conference achieved satisfactory results which will permit the continuation of peaceful cooperation between the European states.

The Greek foreign minister stressed in conclusion that the present visit to the GDR provided an opportunity for a genuine exchange of ideas on bilateral and international issues. This was especially useful because it would enable the problems concerning each of the two countries to be better understood and ways to be found for useful cooperation in peace, detente and in both sides' interests. Present at the dinner were Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member; Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; as well as other figures of GDR social life.

SED'S MITTAG HOLDS TALKS WITH MEXICAN OIL CHIEF

LD112316 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The good political, economic and cultural relations between the GDR and Mexico were praised in Berlin today by Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the GDR State Council, and Jorge Diaz Serrano, member of the Mexican Government and president of the state oil company PEMEX.

They affirmed their two sides' interest in further deepening cooperation. During the discussion, which took place in an open atmosphere, the guest conveyed greetings from Mexican President Lopez Portillo to Erich Honecker. During its visit to the GDR, the Mexican delegation will meet representatives of foreign trade and industry and visit the Schwedt petrochemical combine.

ARAB AMBASSADORS' COMMUNIQUE ON ISRAELI AGGRESSION

AU111611 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 81 p 1

[Communique adopted at a conference of Arab ambassadors accredited to the GDR on 5 May, and submitted to the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to the GDR]

[Text] On 5 May the Council of Arab Ambassadors Accredited to the GDR discussed the explosive situation in Lebanon, which has arisen due to the cowardly acts of aggression by Israel, supported by imperialist forces, against the Lebanese people and against the Palestinian refugee camps, and which have caused great losses of human life among the civilian population, children and elderly people in the last few days.

In this connection, the Council of Arab Ambassadors Accredited to the GDR deeply thanked the GDR for its firm attitude at the side of Arab right and at the side of the Arab people of Palestine, who are struggling to regain their inalienable rights, including their rights to return, to self-determination and to founding their independent state under PLO leadership. The Council of Arab Ambassadors took the view that Israel's policy of escalation is not only directed against Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution, but also against the entire Arab nation. The continuation of these acts of aggression will result in an explosive situation, threatening peace and security in the Middle East and the world.

The Council of Arab Ambassadors most resclutely condemned these acts of aggression and called upon all peace forces in the world to exert every effort to stop Israel's war of eradication against the Palestinian revolution and the continued aggressions against the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon.

Proceeding from the decisions of the Arab summit meeting, and from the fact that the Palestinian question forms the core of the controversies in the region, the Council of Arab Ambassadors reaffirmed that the situation in the Middle East will remain a center of threat to world peace as long as Zionist occupation of Arab territories is not stopped, and as long as the Palestinian people are denied their inalienable rights.

SED GREETINGS TO CEAUSESCU ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU120803 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee has sent a telegram of congratulations to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The greetings message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, reads as follows:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey the most cordial congratulations to you, the Central Committee, all RCP members and the working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of your party.

Since being established six decades ago, the RCP was led the struggle of the workers class, the peasants and the intelligentsia against capitalist exploitation and the danger of a war. During the time of the fascist nightmare and the illegality of the party, neither terror nor persecution were able to break the steadfastness of the Romanian communists.

The historic victories of the glorious Soviet Army and the armed struggle of the Romanian people under the leadership of the party of the workers class have created the preconditions for Romania to enter the bright path of socialism, too. In the years since the liberation from the fascist yoke, fundamental social, political, economic and cultural changes have taken place.

A socialist country with developed industry and agriculture has been developed. Its potential contributes to strengthening the socialist community. The task set by the RCP to shape the universally developed socialist society has become the cause of the entire people and is being successfully implemented.

The SED and the RCP are linked by the German and the Romanian workers class' rich traditions of joint revolutionary struggle. Today decisive stimuli emanate from the close relations between our parties to shape cooperation between the two countries and peoples in the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 12 May 1972. The SED will continue to exert every effort to further develop and deepen the relations between our parties, states and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We are living in a time in which the power of socialism and communism and the forces of social progress and peace grow and strengthen despite the attacks of the enemy. We are uniting our efforts with all progressive and peace-loving forces of the world in the struggle to maintain peace. We will continue to act decisively to thwart the plans of the most aggressive imperialist circles. The GDR's communists and citizens fully support the comprehensive peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress and the measures which it proposes to continue detente and contain the arms race.

On the occasion of the historic jubilee of the fraternal Romanian party we wish the Romanian communists and all working people further great successes in building socialism and in the struggle for peace.

HONECKER RECEIVES AMBASSADOR FROM SOUTH YEMEN

LD090620 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1246 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on 7 May received the ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Qasim 'Abd ar-Rabb Salih who handed him his letter of credence. Ambassador Qasim 'Abd ar-Rabb Salih conveyed cordial greetings from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY, which Frich Honecker reciprocated as cordially.

In an ensuing conversation the two partners paid tribute to the high standard of the fraternal relations between the GDR and the PDRY, attained in particular since the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation in November 1979. Honecker and Ambassador Qasim 'Abd ar-Rabb Salih pointed to the far-reaching possibilities of trusting cooperation emanating from this also in future. They stated the firm determination of both sides to work in this spirit toward the further development of close friendly relations between the GDR and the PDRY.

BORDER VIOLATORS DETAINED, EXPELLED TO FRG

AU082047 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Three men from the FRG penetrated into the sovereign territory of the GDR on 5 May 1981 in the Worbis area. The border violators were detained and handed over to the GDR organs in charge to examine the details of the border violation. After having examined all details the three border violators were expelled to the FRG.

MSZMP'S MAROTHY LEADS PARTY DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

LD111644 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] A delegation of the Budapest party committee has left for Moscow. The delegation is led by Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Budapest party committee. The delegation is to spend 4 days in the Soviet capital at the invitation of the Moscow party committee.

LOSONCZI CONGRATULATES MITTERRAND ON ELECTION

LD111837 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 11 May (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, cabled his good wishes to Francois Mitterrand on occasion of his election as president of the Republic of France.

INTERNATIONAL THEORETICAL CONFERENCE ENDS

AU111657 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 May 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "The 3-Day International Theoretical Conference in Balatonfoldvar Has Concluded"]

[Text] The 3-day international theoretical conference of representatives of 47 communist and workers' parties staged jointly by the MSZMP Central Committee and the editorial committee of the periodical PEACE AND SOCIALISM, which is published jointly by the communist and workers' parties, concluded in Balatonfoldvar on Thursday.

In two working groups, the participants in the conference conducted a debate in a creative spirit and, in a comradely atmosphere, an exchange of views on the dialectical relationship between national and international, specific and multifarious forms of the manifestations of this relationship, and interrelations between national objectives and common interests manifest in internationalism. They extensively analyzed the role of objective and subjective factors influencing the development of the national and internationalist awareness and attitude of the worker class, and particular and common experiences of the revolutionary struggle of the communist and workers' parties.

On the occasion of the successful conclusion of the conference, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, greeted the foreign guests.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AU111627 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 May 81 p 4

[Report, attributed to a "member of our staff," on an 8 May Budapest press conference by Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen: "Dynamic Finnish-Hungarian Relations; Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen's Press Conference"]

[Text] Having concluded his official talks in Budapest, Paavo Vayrynen, Finnish minister of foreign affairs, held a press briefing Friday afternoon. He stressed in his preamble that his first visit to Hungary completely fulfilled the considerable expectations attached to his visit. With Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the government; and Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, he conducted extensive and successful talks on the international situation, the development of East-West relations and an expansion of bilateral economic cooperation.

The Finnish foreign minister noted that although the two countries' social systems differ, there is great similarity in appraising the most important aspects of international politics. Strengthening the detente process, halting armament and asserting the ideals of peaceful coexistence constitute the fundamental endeavor of both Hungarian and Finnish diplomacy.

Evaluating Hungarian-Finnish relations, Paavo Vayrynen said that his present talks have convinced him once more that both peoples are vividly aware of being related. Our constantly expanding cultural relations, whose traditions go back decades, play a significant role in this. Our economic cooperation has gathered particular momentum in recent years. Our trade has increased many times over. Our country is in second place, behind the Soviet Union, in Finland's trade with the socialist countries. However, the level of our economic relations is still lagging behind the possibilities The necessary contractual prerequisites are there and it will be up to the two governments and economic leaders to increasingly fill this framework with content.

ACZEL ARRIVES IN FINLAND FOR PARTY VISIT

Greetings at Airport

LD112000 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 11 May 81

[MTI correspondent report]

[Text] Helsinki, 11 May (MTI)--Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, arrived in Finland on Monday.

He was met at Helsinki airport by Arvo Aalto, secretary general of the Finnish Communist Party; Oiva Bjornbacka, member of the Political Committee of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Anna-Liisa Hyvonen, member of the Political Committee of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee.

Meeting with CP Leaders

LD112002 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Helsinki, 11 May (MTI)--Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy premier, Monday afternoon paid a visit at the headquarters of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee where he was received by Aarne Saarinen, president of the Finnish CP.

Gyorgy Aczel informed the Finnish party leaders about implementation of the resolutions made at the 12th Congress of the HSWP. Aarne Saarinen spoke about the preparations for the 19th party congress due next weekend.

LEADERS' GREETINGS ON CSSR NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU112021 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 May 81 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; greeted Dr Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Dr Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Federal Government:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and ourselves, we send you and the fraternal CSSR peoples comradely greetings and heartfelt good wishes on the occasion of your national holiday, the 36th anniversary of the liberation of your country.

The historical victory of the Soviet Union over Hitlerite Fascism opened the historical path of profound social changes and the country's socialist transformation also for the peoples of Czechoslovakia.

The Hungarian people regard with great attention and sincere recognition the outstanding results that have been attained in the past 36 years by the working people of Czechoslovakia, under CPCZ leadership, in all areas of socialist construction. The recent 16th CPCZ Congress has defined the current tasks of building an advanced socialist society, the accomplishment of which will further enhance the CSSR and enrich the material and intellectual life of the working people.

The progressive and peace-loving forces of the world look with great respect upon the extensive international activity pursued by the CSSR, as a member of the community of fraternal socialist countries, toward strengthening international security, defending peace and promoting social progress.

We are glad that close cooperation and friendship between our countries and peoples, and relations between the MSZMP and CPCZ, are unabatedly developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is our sincere endeavor to further intensify and strengthen these relations, relying on the progressive and revolutionary traditions of our history and the successes we have jointly attained in the decades of socialism.

On the occasion of your national holiday, we send you our comradely and fraternal greetings and wish you further successes in your constructive work, the development of science and culture and making your socialist country flourish.

MSZMP GREETS ROMANIAN PARTY ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU112026 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 May 81 p 3

[Text] On the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the RCP, the MSZMP Central Committee sent the following message to the RCP Central Committee:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the communists and working people of the Hungarian People's Republic, we sent you and, through you, to the communists and working people as a whole of the Socialist Republic of Romania good wishes on the occasion of the RCP's 60th anniversary.

Romania's history during this century, its working people's struggle against class oppression and their work of socialist contruction are inseparable from the RCP's existence and activity. The Hungarian people know well and respect the magnificent results you have attained in economic development since the liberation and the objectives you have set for yourselves to create a diversely developed Romania.

Centuries-old historical bonds link the Hungarian and Romanian people. It is the determining element of our present relations that socialism is being built in both countries and that we are both members of the same defense system, the Warsaw Pact, and the same international economic organization, CEMA. Developing cooperation, extending to all areas of life, is a common interest of our peoples in building socialism.

Dear comrades, on this outstanding RCP anniversary, we wish your country's working people as a whole further successes in work, prosperity and happiness, and hope that Socialist Romania will flourish.

BUDAPEST KISZ DELEGATES MEET, HEAR OFFICIALS

LD111432 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 10 May (MTI)--A meeting of 300 delegates representing 180,000 communists youths of Budapest was held on Sunday.

The Budapest delegates' session of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) was attended also by 100 invitees. The presidium of the last, major preparatory meeting before the forthcoming 10th Congress of KISZ included Laszlo Marothy, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, Tibor Baranyai, department head of the HSWP Central Committee, Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, and several leaders of the Hungarian capital's party, state, social and mass organizations.

Gyula Tarcsi, first secretary of the KISZ Budapest committee, added verbal remarks to a report presented in writing about the work of the Budapest committee during the past five years. He mentioned that in the foregoing years, the youths of Budapest took part in the realization of tasks before the country and the capital in a manner becoming of communist youths.

He mentioned it as one of the most important tasks of the KISZ Budapest committee to support young families in acquiring their own homes, to help those just taking up employment in adjusting to their workplaces, and to assist them in overcoming initial difficulties faced in their jobs.

"We consider it extraordinarily important that the youth and its representative, KISZ, have possibility at every level to express their opinion. It is an important task of KISZ to take part in the implementation as well as elaboration of party policy. This requires that the organization explore and represent the interests and views of various layers of KISZ. One of the conditions for properly representing the youth's interests is that the young people get thorough information about and comprehend well the national questions that concern them," said the speaker.

Gyula Tarcsi's address was followed by a debate in which Laszlo Marothy took part too. He said: The Budapest party committee is of the view that the youth movement is fulfilling its mission in the capital. It comes up to social requirements and to political demands posed on it. This assertion is true despite the fact that certain issues pertaining to the activity of KISZ and some deficiencies in its work evoked more vigorous debate than earlier.

The Budapest party committee adopted recommendations summing up what help it expects from the Budapest KISZ committee in the implementation of the tasks ahead. As in the past, the HSWP Budapest committee will continue to reckon far-reachingly on the youth movement of Budapest in tackling the tasks outlined in the plans and in easing problems faced by the capital. Simultaneously greater initiative is needed on part of KISZ organs in exploring and solving problems that be. It is needed that they boldly represent and convey the youth's views, requests and aspirations to party forums.

"We request the communist youths of Budapest to use their energy and creative strength to successfully implement the resolutions of the 12th congress of the party in their own posts, workplaces and spheres of intellectual life," emphasized Laszlo Marothy.

The debate was summed up by Gyorgy Fejti. Thereafter the meeting elected office-bearers of the KISZ Budapest committee and 154 delegates for the 10th Congress of KISZ.

BRIEFS

NEW FRG AMBASSADOR--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received on an introductory visit FRG Ambassador Norman Dencker. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 May 81 p 8 AU]

KANIA ADDRESSES PLOCK PETROL PLANT PARTY MEETING

AU1l1229 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 May 81 p 2

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania at the 6 May 10th programmatic-election conference of the PZPR organization of the Plock petrochemical plant; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The workforce of this plant is greatly interested in our debates. As I have heard, this meeting is being directly televised at the behest of the plant's workforce. That shows what position the plant's party organization among workers has and indicates the importance of whatever you will decide here for the sake of the workforce's well-being and of cooperation among political, trade union, social and all other organizations that are able to influence a good performance of your collective of modern, skilled and efficient workers.

Today our party is a repository of social hopes and expectations for positive changes in the country. One of our comrades here asked me during a break at this meeting what he should tell his family when he gets back home as regards the country's situation: Will life in Poland be better? That is not a rhetorical question. Under the impact of the present difficulties we keep asking such questions in the circle of our families, at meetings and at all the levels of the country's management.

MY ANSWER IS: LIFE MUST BECOME BETTER AND IT MUST BECOME BETTER THROUGH OUR AGENCY. AFTER ALL, WE HAVE A LARGE POTENTIAL OF PEOPLE AND THEIR HIGH MENTAL POWERS. THAT POTENTIAL ALSO INCLUDES THEIR CONVICTIONS AND LINKS REGARDING SOCIALISM.

In addition, we have a great and modern economic potential, which is being used ineffectively, but we know that it can produce a larger national income to meet all of our society's expenditure.

People attach enormous hopes to the ninth party congress. THEY HAVE WELCOMED THE NEWS OF THIS LONG AWAITED EVENT WITH THE JUSTIFIED CONVICTION THAT THE CONGRESS WILL PRODUCE A FEASIBLE PROGRAM FOR OVERCOMING OUR CRISIS, WILL BRING ABOUT THE SOCIOECONOMIC STABILIZATION OF THE COUNTRY AND WILL DECIDE ON NEW AUTHORITIES. THE CONGRESS WILL ELECT A CENTRAL COMMITTEE THAT WILL ENJOY PROFOUND TRUST AND HIGH AUTHORITY IN THE PARTY AND AMONG THE PEOPLE. THAT IS A PARAMOUNT NEED.

I am deeply convinced that the ninth congress will fully reaffirm the socialist renewal that was initiated at the sixth party plenum and that no one imposed on us. It was the people who advocated such a renewal and who expressed the conclusions that we had adopted at the sixth party plenum and molded into a specific shape at the later Central Committee plenums.

THERE IS NO REASONABLE ALTERNATIVE FOR OUR PEOPLE TO SOCIALIST RENEWAL. THE CONGRESS SHOULD FULLY DEVELOP AN EFFECTIVE CONCEPT OF THAT ALTERNATIVE SO THAT IT CAN BE ACCEPTED BY ALL SECTIONS OF OUR SOCIETY. We want to continue to build and strengthen the alliance of all patriotic forces interested in taking the country out of its economic crisis as well as its crisis of confidence. That is of interest to the apparatus of power as well as of society.

The party had begun its accountability-election campaign combined with a precongress discussion. What are our hopes? We hope that the campaign and discussion will greatly enrich our programmatic tenets for the congress. We appeal in that regard to all the people concerned because what is at stake is the lines of national development. We also expect that the election campaign will produce the authorities that enjoy people's confidence. The elections are democratic, and a large number of people in authority will be renewed. We should see that there is no place for ossified performance. That is why we must renew our forces and at the same time preserve the continuity of activity by valuable people worthy of trust. That is why we should see that older people who have proven themselves in service for the workers class are also on the party's authorities. We should see that we do not succumb to rigid doctrine, believing that renewal must involve a complete replacement of people.

That would harm the party. However, there is no danger of such a doctrine. The entire party is convinced that it is necessary to combine the new with the experienced.

Representatives of the central authorites will be elected as congress delegates by voivodship conference wherever these conferences regard it as appropriate. Comrades have asked me here today which conference will elect me as delegate to the congress. I have always thought that the plant conferences should elect primarily the workers who hail from and who are active in the individual areas. I will not be able to attend your town conference because I will have other duties to attend to, but perhaps I will be able to attend the voivodship conference.

THE DISCUSSION AT THIS MEETING HAS BEEN EXTREMELY RICH AND HAS TOUCHED UPON THE AFFAIRS OF THE COUNTRY AND OF YOUR PLANT. IT IS A VERY VALUABLE THING THAT YOU HAVE BEEN ABLE TO VIEW THOSE AFFAIRS WITH SUCH ACUMEN AND TO DRAW ATTENTION TO PARTY ACTIVITIES AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. That is important. After all, the point is not only to help the congress as much as possible by advice, but also to stir up all the forces in one's own community.

HOWEVER, THE PARTY'S FUNCTIONING IS FOR US THE TOP ISSUE. We are primarily interested in the party's tasks and in its methods of safeguarding itself against future deformations. That is because the party should create models of democracy and the correct people-to-people relations. Such is the law: Poland will be what the party is. The party must be subject to unceasing profound transformations.

Someone has asked about safeguards against deformations. As you know we have chosen a democratic line of development. We are doing all we can to make that democracy, which has now become a fact, irreversible. The election procedures, the proposed changes to the party statutes and the recorded dependence of party branches on elected bodies are some of the ways of doing that. We must ponder on how to further enrich these features so that the will of the elected bodies vis-a-vis the party apparatus protects the party against violations of Leninist principles. How to make the Politburo's dependence on the Central Committee a real thing? It is necessary to unequivocally define the powers of the individual levels of the party hierarchy and to introduce secret ballots for all functions, including those of Politburo members, Central Committee secretaries and the First Secretary. The First Secretary should have wide powers in one field only, without exception: in organizing the collegial work of the Politburo and the Central Committee. On the other hand, he needs no one-man power in other areas.

WE CAN SEE A SIGNIFICANT ANIMATION IN BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, AN UPSURGE IN THEIR STRENGTH AND IMPORTANCE. WE MUST BE INTERESTED IN THAT BECAUSE THEY ARE OUR BASIC FORCE. AS A SYSTEM OF BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, THE PARTY CAN HAVE A MORE EFFECTIVE INFLUENCE ON OUR LIFE.

The comrades also considered economic issues. The situation here is difficult indeed. The market difficulties are only the most evident part of the problem. The Sejm has been presented with a report on the state of the economy. That report is to be published. A draft economic reform along with the 3-year program for leading the country out of the crisis will be examined at the congress. However, it is known already that we will experience difficulties in employment, since we are unable to provide all enterprises with the raw materials which would make it possible to maintain production at the normal level. It will be a painful operation, and its effects will have to be mitigated as much as possible. In particular, we must see to it that there is employment for young people due to graduate from vocational schools this year. We must bear in mind that all this is taking place against the background of a deep economic recession, that we are in danger of a decline of several percent in the national income, that the money in circulation exceeds the commodity stocks available on the market by almost one-third and that emergency measures must be taken to mitigate that troublesome phenomenon. FOR EXAMPLE, THAT IS THE OBJECTIVE OF THE SYSTEM OF FOOD RATIONING, WHICH DOES NOT SETTLE ANYTHING, BUT IS EXPECTED TO BRING IN SOME ORDER. AND AT THE SAME TIME IT IS NECESSARY TO APPLY LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS AND SYSTEM PRINCIPLES [ZASADY SYSTEMOWE]. THUS WE INTEND TO ADJUST PRICES. OUR STRUCTURE OF PRICES IS AS ABSURD AS IN NO OTHER COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

Thus a change in operations is necessary, but it is also necessary to be aware of it and to persuade the public to see the point of the change and to accept it. That task must not be disregarded.

We must also do our best to improve the public mood and to eliminate things that irritate. Also the Politburo intends to bring to full account all those responsible for the crisis. The formation of a special commission for that purpose is evidence that the Central Committee is determined to mete out justice. We are also scrutinizing the sources of deformations, and the analysis of the causes of our crises and deformations is a component part of the guidelines for the precongress discussion.

However, we continue to have in society various controversies--that society is not classless. But there are also tensions stemming from activities against the system. After the war, about 16,000 persons died in Poland in the defense and consolidation of people's rule. Those who want to use it against socialism emerge every time there is social tension. There is no need to invent such facts even now since they are abundant. We appeal to the common sense of those who want to embitter the atmosphere. We do not want conflicts. No one can profit by them. We must restore Poland's credibility as a partner, an ally and an unwavering participant in the socialist community. Also our neighbors are interested in that. They also support that materially. THE USSR'S ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE IS ENORMOUS. THE SOVIET UNION, ITS COMMUNIST PARTY AND COMRADE BREZHNEV HAVE REPEATEDLY EMPHASIZED THEIR CONFIDENCE IN OUR PARTY, FRATERNAL SOLIDARITY WITH US AND THEIR CONVICTION THAT WE WERE STRONG ENOUGH TO OVERCOME THE DIFFICULTIES. But their concern is hardly surprising as there are many things in the country that give ourselves cause for concern; for example, anti-Soviet utterances. We must not be surprised that it is not only we alone who are protesting against them.

Peace in Poland is also of interest to other countries who value economic cooperation with us, for example, in the form of our coal supplies. We were an important coal exporter, but now we are likely to be forced to import coal. That must not be permitted; but, for example, we were expected to supply the FRG with 2 million tons of coal, and will deliver none, while at the same time calling for regular deliveries from that country.

A number of remarks made here referred to party information. What we have done in that sphere seems not to have satisfied the needs. Like the comrades, I am of the opinion that information must be true, complete and fast. The leading role of the party member consists, in particular, in the fact that he knows more and sooner than the others, and that he has topics for a conversation in the family, at his work place and in his community. We are for such information.

AND FINALLY, ONE MORE THING. UNFORTUNATELY, I AM UNABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WORK OF OUR BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATION AS MUCH AS OTHER COMRADES BELONGING TO IT. HOWEVER, I WANT TO BE A MEMBER. I WANT YOU TO HAVE INFLUENCE ON ME, AND FOR MY PART I WILL DO MY BEST TO DO WHATEVER I AM DOING BY DEMOCRATIC METHODS, TO BE ABLE NOW AND IN THE FUTURE--IRRESPECTIVE OF THE FUNCTION PERFORMED--TO LOOK YOU IN THE EYE.

KANIA ADDRESSES POLISH SCOUT UNION LEADERS

LD112234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today met leaders of the Polish Scout Union [ZHP]. During the conversation the ZHL leaders spoke about the results of the recently concluded Seventh ZHP Congress and presented problems currently facing the organization.

Taking the floor at the meeting Stanislaw Kania said, among other things, that the ZHP was rightly enjoying a high and well-deserved social prestige, one which will be all the higher, the better and more effectively the ZHP implements the expectations of its members.

Referring to the forthcoming ninth party congress Stanislaw Kania expressed the opinion that the ZHP activists will enrich through their views and proposals the draft program assumptions and thus the resolutions of the ninth congress, particularly in parts pertaining to resolving the problems of the young generation.

LOCAL PARTY MEETINGS DISCUSS CONGRESS, VIOLATIONS

Barcikowski in Zyrardow

LD112204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] A meeting of party members and candidates was held today at the linen industry plant in Zyrardow. It was attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The meeting was devoted to matters concerning purging the party ranks of discredited and dishonest people and to the party's role in the process of socialist renewal.

The parish report-back and election conference in [word indistinct] was attended by Jozef Masny, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Opole PZPR Voivodship Committee. The conference discussed economic and supply problems and the fight against bureaucracy. [words indistinct]

Gorzow Plant Session

LD111238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] At the initiative of the Gorzow chemical plant party committee, a team has been set up to investigate distortions in the work of the voivodship party organization. The committee has been incorporated into the Gorzow Voivodship precongress commission and comprises representatives of about 100 party organizations from Gorzow Voivodship enterprises.

The aim of the committee is to oppose violations of the principles of interparty democracy, indifference toward wrong doings, and to analyze the attitudes of party activists responsible for the crisis.

By organizing forums, the team has also decided to take an active part in the report-back election campaign to achieve an unfettered exchange of views and to hear the views of conference delegates of all levels and of delegates for the ninth party congress.

Ciechanow, Leszno, Olsztyn

LD112220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Sessions of party voivodship committees were held today in Ciechanow, Leszno and Olsztyn. The plenum in Ciechanow dealt with party tasks before the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and discussed the party voivodship electoral conference.

At the plenum in Leszno there was a debate on tasks of the organization following the 10th Central Committee Plenum. During the debate matters connected with preparations for the coming ninth party congress were also discussed. In a resolution adopted at the plenum the principles of representation at the voivodship report-back and electoral conference which will be held on 13 June were established.

During the plenum in Olszyn preparations for the voivodship report-back and electoral conference were discussed, and it was agreed that this will be held on 23 May. During the session participants in the plenum also expressed their views on the report of the voivodship committee to be submitted to the coming voivodship party conference.

PZPR COMMISSION INVESTIGATES PARTY VIOLATIONS

Further on Grabski Interview

LD111854 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP)--The commission of 15 people formed by the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum to evaluate the progress of work in investigating the responsibility of those guilty for the crisis which has arisen in the country and to accelerate this work is meeting for its first session today. In this connection TPYBUNA LUDU has published an interview with the chairman of the commission, Tadeusz Grabski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The assessment of the causes of the current crisis, T. Grabski declared, is accompanied by a feeling of bitterness and indignation especially when it is a matter of the responsibility of those who over the past few years occupied leading posts in the party and state, and also people who violated elementary ethical norms.

In this connection the last plenum set up a commission whose task is to help the party in excluding from its ranks those unworthy of being PZPR members, guilty of distortions and abuse of power. The commission is to investigate the degree of guilt and determine the type and extent of responsibility of individuals.

The PZPR Central Committee secretary stressed that in the course of carrying out this extremely difficult process, there was also the matter of ensuring that the majority of cadres were freed from unjust suspicions, from the psychosis of constant witch-hunting, and of giving a decisive rebuff to slander and attacks on selfless and hard-working people who are fulfilling their duties well.

T. Grabski noted that in the program assumptions for the Ninth PZPR Congress already published, a leading place was given to the matter of the causes and nature of the crisis. Deviations which have increased in theory and practice from Marxism-Leninism, neglect of the objective regular laws of the development of socialism and violation of the principles of social justice have brought with them various contradictions and caused a most dangerous crisis. This assessment will undoubtedly be added to by the precongress discussion and the congress itself.

However, against the background of the characteristics of the causes of the crisis, there also arises the reasonable question of personal responsibility for the political and economic errors committed over the past decade. This question was partially answered by the decisions of the Sixth Central Committee Plenum and is being answered by the decisions of the Central Party Control Commission, the Supreme Chamber of Control and organs of the Prosecutor's Office. The commission convened by the 10th plenum is now fulfilling one of the main conditions of socialist renewal--the extent to which public opinion trusts this renewal--and should determine the degree of responsibility of specific individuals for the errors committed or for tolerance of distortions in political, public and economic life, the PZPR Central Committee secretary stressed.

The commission will issue a communique on its proceedings. It is envisaged that it will complete its activity at the end of June, 2 weeks before the start of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

768 Expelled From Party

LD111930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] In Warsaw today Tadeusz Grabski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, chaired the first meeting of the central commission set up at the 10th plenum to assess the current progress and acceleration of work on the responsibility of persons occupying leading positons.

The commission heard a report on the current state of activities of the Central Party Control Commission, the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] and the Prosecutor's Office. From the Sixth Central Committee Plenum to 15 April 1981 the Central Party Control Commission and local control commissions expelled 768 persons from the party, including 660 for abuses and the violation of moral and ethical norms. Other party penalities have been applied to 1,020 comrades, including more than 900 for moral and ethical offenses.

In addition, warning conversations were held with 363 persons in connection with shortcomings as regards moral bearings. In connection with information carried by TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, NIK has also embarked on control measures designed to clarify charges against Edward Gierek, Adam Gierek, Zdzislaw Grudzien and Zdzislaw Legomski. It emerges from the report of the Prosecutor General that up to the end of April this year, investigation had started and charges had been made against 108 persons occupying administrative and party positions. Sixty persons have been temporarily detained. In addition preliminary investigations designed to establish proof is in progress concerning another 102 persons.

It has been established that the Central Committee commission will now deal with cases concerning the guilt and responsibility of persons occupying leading positions in the party and the state during the period from Seventh Central Committee Plenum in December 1970 to the Sixth Central Committee Plenum in October last year.

INTRA-PZPR SITUATION REMAINS 'CRUCIAL FACTOR'

LD111151 Paris LE FIGARO in French 9-10 May 81 p 6

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Government-Solidarity Relations Become Routine"]

[Text] Warsaw--The Polish crisis is now taking a different turn. Indeed there is rather a strange atmosphere in which the cautious optimism aroused by the defusing of political conflicts is mixed with some signs of disillusionment with last August's ideals and hopes and, above all, with anxiety about the country's future owing chiefly to the continuing deterioration in the economic situation.

In any case the democratization is still gradually progressing. The [United] Peasant Party itself has just changed its leader. Mr Gucwa, who was until now its chairman and Sejm marshal, has just lost his post as the party's leader. He was strongly disliked in agricultural circles and his opposition to the formation of a Solidarity trade union for the private farmers had finally discredited him. Unfortunately the United Peasant Party [ZSL] has missed the opportunity to give itself a new image. The leader chosen is in fact 73-year-old Prof Stefan Ignar who was deputy chairman of the Council of State in the 1956 Stalinist period.

Nonetheless the ZSL's evolution confirms the irresistible advance of the renewal. This advance can also be seen in a number of sectors in which there had until now been acute tension:

--Relations between the government and Solidarity are beginning to become routine and in any case have lost their spectacular and dramatic character;

--The confrontation between "hard-liners" and moderates within the free trade union is still worrying but the two sides seem to understand that they cannot afford to turn it into an open conflict which would be likely to split the trade union.

The situation in the party is still the crucial factor on which the future depends. The leadership has undoubtedly been strengthened and consolidated. It now has a center which is broad enough to comprise a leftwing and a rightwing. In the center are Mr Kania and Mr Jaruzelski, flanked on the center left by Mr Olszowski and Mr Grabski and on the center right by Mr Barcikowski and Mr Fiszbach.

It is now clear that Mr Olszowski supports the evolution which the Poles themselves have chosen and which moves in the direction of democratization. However, he intends to ensure that the renewal is not synonymous with anarchy.

Some people have hinted that he kept this position thanks to Soviet pressure. It is clear that the departure of people known for their firmness would not reassure the Kremlin. However, an important Central Committee member rightly pointed out to me that Mr Kania himself could not afford to lose his alliance with his leftwing without dangerously unbalancing the reigning centrist coalition.

Mr Kania has just stated that he is first secretary "until the congress in any case," adding that "after that we will see." Nonetheless it is risky to think of replacing him. Although he is not a charismatic leader, Mr Kania has so far shown much good sense, tenacity and skill in maneuvering. It is true that one figure is becoming more popular--Mr Fiszbach, first secretary in Gdansk, where he has succeeded in consolidating the party, in reaching agreement with the "horizontal structures" and in cooperating smoothly with Solidarity. He has, therefore, given an example of what should be done at national level.

DZIENNIK ZACHODNY VIEWS CALLS FOR MEDIA 'HONESTY'

LD111419 Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNY in Polish 28 Apr 81 p 3

[Jan Lazar article: "Two Questions Which We Cannot Avoid"]

[Text] My notebook has been filled with notes mainly relating to views expressed by party members who have talked at party conferences and meetings and in the course of conversations with journalists about matters which cause them concern, grieve them and should be not only brought to the attention of the leadership but thought out and resolved. For not only party matters are being discussed.

The party has revived. This is an undisputable fact. A break has been made with routine and the preparation of scenarios for a bogus democracy. The final obstacles on the road toward free exchanges of views and opinions, very often heterogeneous but not hostile in the least, are being overcome (even though not without opposition in some quarters). And what is even most important is that people who are not party members also talk about the party, and they do so not in an unfriendly manner. An increasing number of people have been reaching the conclusion that the PZPR is indeed the only force which can play a genuinely leading role. In any case, sensible people have realized that there is no alternative. The important thing is that an increasing number of people should be prepared to support this view.

Feeling Responsible for What You Say

We have already done away with the unanimity myth. After all, unanimity has never existed and does not exist now. People have started to talk. It has become possible openly to discuss things which were until now talked about only among narrow circles of trustworthy people. All sorts of matters are being discussed but only two questions, two problems, are being mentioned on nearly all occasions.

First, the question of the reliability of the mass information media and the effectiveness of the information system and social communication.

Second, the need to call to account the dishonest people who have brought the country to the present critical situation.

We cannot avoid these two questions, which must be resolved and around which many misunderstandings have accumulated. Therefore, it would be worthwhile to take a rather closer look at them.

I will do this keeping in mind views expressed both by party members and by people who do not belong to the party, of which I have taken note during various conferences and meetings when people talked fervently and openly, showing concern about these problems.

Both questions are complex. Undoubtedly, not everybody will be satisfied with what I have to say, but I will write in reply, as it were, to a question put to me by a worker--a question which has probably been put to all people connected with the mass information media. This was its tenor:

Why do you not write the whole truth? If someone prevents you from writing it, ask us for help. We will help you because we want to learn from our radio, television and press--not from foreign stations--what is happening in the country.

How should this question be answered?

I will confine myself to a few subjects because I feel unable to write a scientific paper on the subject of the reliability of the mass information media and the prerequisites for their reliability. However, I would like to draw the reader's attention to point four of the resolution recently adopted by the Polish Sejm. It reads as follows:

"While emphasizing the special importance in the present situation of objectively informing public opinion about national and world events, the Sejm appeals to centers in charge of mass communications and journalists to demonstrate a high sense of responsibility with respect to the spoken and written word, provide reliable information and interpretation of events and avoid anything likely to cause tension and conflicts.

"The Sejm appeals to all social organizations and the mass information media to act in accordance with the public interest and in the spirit of conciliation and, therefore, to avoid taking any inflammatory propaganda action."

Resolutions Will Not Resolve Everything

So much for point four of the resolution adopted by the Polish Sejm on 11 April 1981. I would like to recall now that in its first version this point had a different content. However, an amendment proposed by Deputy Karol Malcuzynski, a journalist whose name must be familiar to everybody, was adopted. It stipulated that a proviso be added that not only journalists but also those in control of the mass information media should feel responsible for providing reliable spoken and written information.

After all, no one surely believes that all journalists (in any country) can write whatever they like or that everything they write will be published, since even though we all are, almost without exception, in favor of rapid and full information and truth and against half-truths or concealment, we do not always find it possible to have access to and to publish it.

Will the Sejm's resolution--as it now stands--lead to a solution to the problem? Will the mass information media immediately start publishing truthful information only and immediately react to everything, and will people in charge depend on journalists in all matters?

No one can answer this question directly, since we have learned from experience that people cannot be changed by any administrative measures. After all, both journalists and decisionmakers are only human. Some people make mistakes but are prepared to admit them, whereas others make mistakes on purpose and often invoke supposed higher interests in mitigation.

However, this is a different problem, and our readers could undoubtedly say much more on the subject--especially readers who are quick to react to the effectiveness, honesty and reliability of the mass information media and have their own views on what journalists should be like.

Accounting for Wealth, Decorations and Unsound Decisions

When discussing the first problem, I merely stated that its solution depends neither only nor, a fortiori, mainly on journalists. Until now this fact was not as generally known as it has been since this view was expressed in the resolution adopted during the recent Sejm session. Lack of space makes it impossible for me to discuss this problem at length, especially since I still have to discuss another problem, namely, the need to bring dishonest people to account.

The August events brought home to us all the fact that what used to be discussed only in private in practice to be worse than expected. It has become clear that the moral crisis, which has been growing for many years, could well be worse than the economic crisis.

The party rank and file have a grudge against the leadership for failing to initiate a purge of dishonest people from the party ranks, setting about this task too late and performing it in a half-hearted manner. Various views have been expressed. Proposals involving personnel have been put forward on the one hand, and attempts have been made on the other to hold back impatient people, on the grounds that any accusation should be considered dispassionately and thoroughly. Both groups of people are right.

The mass information media have almost daily been publishing information on exclusions from the party, legal proceedings instituted by the public prosecutor's office and further investigations concerning people who until recently held important positions. Further information is being received by the Supreme Chamber of Control, the party control commissions and the Prosecutor's Office. Not all of them are consistent with the facts. Not always and not everywhere has it been possible to ascertain their accuracy.

However, all this has not satisfied public opinion, since some people rightly believe that there are some mechanisms which have delayed the calling to account of persons who have violated the principles of Leninist morality and who, while invoking these principles, did not scruple to enrich themselves at society's expense. Anyway, not only people of that kind have been involved. The community has been painfully affected (and will continue to be affected for a quite long time to come) by some unsound and arbitrary decisions harmful to the country.

All concerned must account for their actions thoroughly and completely, that is, divulge how they acquired wealth and decorations (even that of...Builders of People's Poland!), how they brought the country to ruin and how the system which furthered all this was created. However, it should be realized that such calling to account cannot be a result of any spontaneous act by specific people or groups. The view has been expressed increasingly loud and clear that some completely trustworthy body, some special Sejm commission endowed with special powers, should attend to these matters.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

LD112246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski yesterday [11 May] chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers. The meeting was briefed on the progress of talks between working groups of the Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the Solidarity National Consultative Commission. It has been stressed that the government is relying on the active participation of trade unions in overcoming the difficulties and on participation in efforts designed to stabilize the socioeconomic situation.

After having acquainted themselves with the situation in the coal mining industry, those present ascertained that as a result of shorter working hours coal extraction might fall below the limit fixed by the basic needs of the country's economy.

The Ministry of Mining and other departments have been instructed to cooperate with science and research in drafting a program for technical and organizational activities to ensure an increase of coal extraction. At the same time the meeting endorsed the plan for economies in this year's consumption of coal.

The Council of Ministers also approved a program for the rational, thrifty use of paper, cardboard, and paper products. The premier discussed problems connected with the husbandry of foreign exchange, production discipline issues and plans for simplifying the structure of the central administration.

The premier indicated once again the need for efficient cooperation of ministries with Sejm commissions, (?and the) implementation of (?social) demands. The premier then assessed the reaction of ministries and state administrative offices to citizens' complaints and grievances. He stressed that the reaction to all complaints must be a rapid and correct one, motivated by concern and a sympathetic attitude to the problems and difficulties being experienced by citizens. Ministers were put under obligation to consolidate and streamline the organizations for examining and settling the complaints and grievances.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY DISCUSS AREAS OF COOPERATION

LD120544 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The first meeting has been held in Warsaw of the working group of the government and Solidarity delegations for organizational affairs. The delegation of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs was led by Minister Jozef Kepa and the Solidarity delegation by member of the National Consultative Commission, Adam Niezgoda. Cooperation between the state administration and local Solidarity institutions was discussed. It was stated, among other things, that the overriding aim of the cooperation should be the shaping of a social peace; increasing professional ethics; observance of the law by the authorities and by citizens; an increase in social discipline; combatting social illnesses, particularly alchoholism and the lack of a sense of responsibility for public property; and ensuring proper living conditions. Activity toward feeding the nation was recognized as a task of special importance, as were the implementation of housing construction and an improvement in services to the citizens by all state administration and local economy and housing units. Methods of cooperation toward these goals were arrived at between the state administration bodies and the NSZZ Solidarity authorities.

WALESA-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES JAPAN VISIT, TALKS

Walesa Explains Aims

OW111205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 11 May 81

[By Masaru Imai]

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 (KYODO)--Visiting Polish free trade union leader Lech Walesa said Monday his Solidarity union will concern itself more with labor affairs and less with social problems than up to now. Walesa made the statement on the second day of his seven-day tour of Japan at a rally here welcoming him and his nine-member delegation. The rally was sponsored by the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), which invited the delegation.

Before about 1,200 Sohyo members and citizens, Walesa said his trade union has been involved with social problems because there was no other organization to do so.

"We want to have another civic organization emerge and deal with social problems," he said.

At the same time gathering at Tokyo's Kudan Kaikan Hall, Solidarity's Bydgoszcz branch chairman Jan Rulewski, however, stressed that Solidarity was a new type of labor organization whose activity included struggle against curbs on freedom.

'The Polish authorities have a dictatorial attitude toward the people. They suppress free thought and speech," he said.

Earlier in the day, the delegation met Sohyo officials for their first talks here. Walesa said that Solidarity will lay stress on negotiations rather than strikes from now on, according to Sohyo officials. He was quoted as telling Sohyo leaders that Solidarity has used walkouts as an important weapon in dealing with Polish authorities, but in future strikes will be considered a tactic.

But he repeatedly said that the free trade union would not abandon its right to strike. "We go to negotiations carrying the strike weapon at our hip like a pistol," he was quoted as saying.

During the talks, held at the newly constructed eight-story Sohyo building in Tokyo, editor-in-chief Tadeusz Mazowiecki of the weekly SOLIDARITY said that a draft provisional program of Solidarity was worked out and delivered for discussion by the lower levels, according to a Sohyo spokesman.

The program is called Solidarity as the sole organ guaranteeing the promotion of economic reforms in Poland, Mazowiecki was quoted as saying. Sohyo officials quoted him as saying that the program has been sharply attacked by the official media for terming itself Solidarity. "We do not intend to change this point of view," Mazowiecki was quoted.

The chief editor proposed joint efforts for freedom of speech and thought, while Sohyo officials urged struggles for peace and disarmament.

In the afternoon, Walesa, economist Jan Biksiak and three others met with some 70 Dietmen apparently to seek the help of Japanese parliamentarians for Poland's economic reform.

The delegation is scheduled to call on the Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI) Wednesday morning.

It will also meet scholars and intellectuals on the Polish situation.

Two female members are to visit a Tokyo kindergarten, while a group will talk with Japanese students, followed by a reception at the Polish Embassy.

Right To Strike Reaffirmed

LD120940 Warsaw PAP in English 0813 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 11 May (PAP)--The delegation of the Polish independent labour union Solidarity, headed by Lech Walesa, which arrived in Japan on May 10 at the invitation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), met on Monday with Japanese union leaders and activists, and then with a group of parliamentary deputies.

At the meeting Lech Walesa told the Japanese unionists that Solidarity would now focus its attention on the issues of Strategy and negotiations with the government. "We don't resign from our right to strike," stated Solidarity leader, "but we'll use it as a tactical element."

"We hold the view," said Lech Walesa, "that policy is the task of the government. Our union's task is to present the government reasonable postulates about what we consider as our rights."

A day earlier, after arriving at Tokyo's Narita International Airport, Lech Walesa told a press conference about the aims of Solidarity's visit to Japan. Referring to the efficiency of the Japanese system of management and productivity of Japanese workers, Solidarity's head said that "we'd like to learn something from you to better overcome our difficulties."

Ambassador in Japan Interviewed

OW081249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 (KYODO)--"An umbrella may be necessary in Tokyo, but not in the Sahara. So are (democratic) reforms needed in Poland, not in some other countries," Polish Ambassador to Japan Zdizslaw Rurarz says.

In an interview with KYODO news service Thursday, Rurarz confidently justified the reform movement underway in his country and stressed its necessity.

The 50-year-old envoy, who was appointed to Tokyo last February, asserted that Soviet military intervention in Poland would not be considered so long as the reforms take place under the present social system.

Rurarz said, certain changes and certain adjustments were necessary in the government and party organization to overcome the crisis in Poland. "Grass roots members of the party are demanding reforms in the election system, including more candidates and secret balloting, and separating governmental functions from the party organization," he said. Rurarz added that those demands would be discussed and approved at the next party congress in July.

Asked if the new party line explained by party chief Stanislaw Kania at the last Central Committee plenum was approved by the Soviet Communist Party the ambassador said, "The line of the Polish party may be approved only by the Polish party. But they (the Soviet party) share, I would say, our interpretation on the Polish situation."

He said Soviet military intervention was out of the question since the Soviet Union hoped the Polish problem would be solved by the Poles themselves and the Poles were able to do this.

The Polish ambassador, who was once a government counsellor in charge of economic affairs, admitted that the economy in Poland was in a critical situation. He said that Poland had to "import $8.5 billion worth of food, raw materials and other items this year from hard currency countries, and only two-thirds of this amount is expected to be covered by exports." Thus Poland needs more credits and loans from foreign countries, he said. "If the economic rehabilitation develops successfully, we will be able to pay back part of the credit in 1985," he said.

Referring to the forthcoming visit of a Solidarity labor delegation to Japan, the ambassador said he would welcome it. "I hope the delegation will learn from the economic activity of Japan," he said.

The delegation, led by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, is due to arrive in Japan Sunday on a seven-day official visit at the invitation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo). A welcoming party is planned at the Polish Embassy during its stay here.

TU PUBLICATIONS VIEW CURRENT ISSUES, CONCERNS

SOLIDARNOSC Interview Cited

LD081253 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 May 81 p 3

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "The Magical World of Censorship"]

[Text] Warsaw--Solidarity's weekly publication has just waved a magic wand and taken Poland through the looking glass for the space of an interview.

Guided by K-62, a charming young man who is a former employee of the General Office for the Control of the Press, Publications and Entertainment, it has just penetrated the wonderful world of the censorship offices.

You can see, K-62 said, what a nice place it is. The work is done at a quiet pace, the staff are mostly women, the wages are "good" although you quickly reach the top of the scale and, contrary to what people tend to believe, the average censor is not at all like "an officer for PIDE" (former Portuguese secret policy in Salazar's days).

Of course "there are a few devils who analyze the texts with a sardonic smile, but there are very few of them." Some are there out of ideological commitment--"misguided," according to K-62; others because they like this "game of chess with the journalists"; most, like K-62, a sociologist by training, are there because they do not know what to do after their studies. They stay for a while and then go--after "a few years" in three-fourths of the cases.

"I could not say," he explained to Barbara Lopienski who was interviewing him, "what interests me; but I know what I would not like to do; work in the militia or in the army, nor do I want to be a traitor." Stop! Read that again: This man has given a fairly sound lesson in Polish sociology in just one sentence. It is 1974, he has qualifications but cannot aspire either to the Episcopate or the party leadership. He does not have a vocation as an outlawed dissident. There are only two paths to social prestige open to him: serving one of the two powers or the censorship office.

But in the censorship office--at least that is what he says--you do not serve, you rule. You rule crouching at the foot of the system thanks to knowledge, because you know all that the writers, researchers, film directors and courageous journalists have done and will never be able to show because you are there. You rub shoulders with these men, whose ranks you could not reach, and you alone can really judge them ("In Krakow the work is complicated by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, the best weekly...")

"There is a great deal of respect for the intelligent ones and yet it is the good people and not the bad ones who are rejected...; Stefan Kisielewski always sent a love letter with his work, 'How about letting it through darling?'"

Then you castrate them but gently and under anesthetic: ("A good censor understands the text and does not make random cuts; you must not believe that we were malicious toward the journalists but we had the satisfaction of having the last word. I was trying to write a rather bold article, something clicked in my mind and that something which was so useful to me in censorship prevented me from writing. I immediately started deleting passages and rewriting them." Then he "abandoned" these attempts and perservered as one of the "saints.") Then you take the fruits of your effort and write "well-analyzed and suitably presented" summaries for the Central Committee, whose only source of information becomes you, a complete nobody, after you have muzzled the press. "It is obviously untrue (on the part of the leadership--LE MONDE note) to say that they were not well informed and it can even be said," K-62 said, "that they knew everything. Even if you accept that the voivodship officials were trying to conceal things, they [the leadership members] had full information conveyed by my office and I had absolutely full information."

He had it all, but in the evening at home K-62 tried his hand at journalism. In vain: "As soon as [apparent line drop] "officers" and "aristocrats" (respectively experts in religious texts, entertainment and the press). As a good censor he placed more trust in "that little feeling, that voice which speaks from within," than to the profession's "vague" rules.

After working for 3 years to ensure that "the government was in a sound state and the public was convinced that everything was going marvellously," he grew tired of the "growing anger" of the journalists in 1977.

On his return from a trip to the United States he was "in a completely changed country," without work, because directors were afraid to hire him anywhere. Out of curiosity he went back to see his former colleagues, minor clerks, whose full-blown bitterness is one of the pillers of the regime. They "laughed" when he told them of the plan to give this interview.

K-62's interview (which concluded with the prediction that its publication in any form would be forbidden) finally emerged from the censor's office with "only" six cuts. The battle was so tough that it almost led to a strike by the printers and so long that SOLIDARNOSC was distributed 24 hours late.

SOLIDARITY-JASTRZEBIE Appears

LD111835 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The first issue of the weekly SOLIDARITY-JASTRZEBIE, has appeared. This is a weekly covering Silesia and the Basin region. The editorial office is in Katowice. The weekly has a circulation of 50,000 and will be distributed exclusively through the union branches.

GLOS PRACY Views PZPR Program

LD111702 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP)--Commeting on programme assumptions for the 9th PUWP Congress, trade unions daily GLOS PRACY wrote that "it is now an issue of great importance that all the working people respond to this appeal of the party to contribute to the creation of its programme, that it is received with understanding and support in trade unions and employees' self-government and social organizations.

"What is that element of the PUWP congress assumptions that should particularly encourage all of the society to such a constructive debate? First of all the fact that they clearly and consistently come to meet half-way the general conviction that a prerequisite for the proper solving the country's essential problems is marked and concrete progress in the development of socialist democracy and self-government, a departure from methods of bureaucratic dictate towards contact with live people", the daily wrote.

OTWOCK, BYDGOSZCZ INVESTIGATIONS CONTINUE

Otwock Suspects Detained

LD120930 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP)--The investigation now in progress will establish who is guilty of setting fire to the railway People's Militia building in Otwock.

Four persons suspected of having set on fire a wooden barrack-van, another structure on the site of the Otwock railway station, have been detained.

Blood tests taken have shown that Wlodzimierz Marianski had 1.8 per mille alcohol and Slawomir Gugala had 1.7 per mille in (?their) blood. The two are known to have provoked the whole incident. No alcohol was found in the blood of Corporal Zbigniew Majewski who intervened in the incident.

Everything is quiet in Otwock now and the People's Militia is carrying on its duties.

In agreement with the chairman of the town People's Council and the Otwock town head, a Solidarity civic guard is overseeing order in the town next to the militia patrols.

Bydgoszcz Prosecutor on Assault

LD081330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Our Bydgoszcz correspondent has asked the provincial prosecutor general in Bydgoszcz, Adolf (Lewandowski): What has been determined to date in the investigation into the Bydgoszcz events, and has the investigation been extended to include both the deputy voivodas who, let us recall, have been dismissed by the premier?

Prosecutor General (Lewandowski) stated that the investigation is now in its final phase. At present an analysis is being made of the evidence gathered during the investigation. Since an investigation of this kind has never before been carried out in our country, evaluation of all the material presents many problems (? extending) far beyond the sphere of penal law. As regards ascertaining who was directly responsible for the injuries to the three members of Solidarity invited to the provincial People's Council session, unfortunately the results of the investigation have not yet produced a positive outcome in this matter.

Both the injured and the other witnesses of the incident admitted that they are unable to recognize specific persons as the perpetrators of the beating. This applies both to the witnesses among the councillors, to those among the forces of order, and to members of Solidarity.

Many documents have been accumulated during the investigation regarding the course taken by the session, by events immediately [words indistinct]. This extensive evidence is being systematically supplemented.

Thus, for instance, on 29 April the Bydgoszcz Interfactory Founding Committee has proposed the interrogation of two more witnesses, hitherto unknown. This proposal will obviously be implemented, the prosecutor general said.

Asked to what extent the investigation embraces the former deputy voivodas and the major of the Citizens' Militia who took part in the 19 March action in Bydgoszcz, the prosecutor general stated that it is too early to reply to this question, because the investigation is still continuing.

Prosecutor General (Lewandowski) also said that unfortunately it is not yet possible to give a specific date for the end of the investigation. This will depend on a large number of factors, such as the possibility and speed of implementation of the intended consultations [words indistinct]. We are convinced, the prosecutor general said, that this is a question [word indistinct].

LOCAL SOLIDARITY ACTIVITIES, MEETINGS REPORTED

Press Stoppage Threatened

LD100046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] A few hours ago a meeting of the National Coordinating Committee [KKK] of NSZZ Solidarity printing workers ended in Szczecin. The debate discussed, among other things, the report of a mixed commission on the implementation of agreements. The most important point of the meeting was the adoption of a resolution by KKK NSZZ Solidarity printing workers and the KKK of civilian employees of the Ministry of National Defense and Ministry of Internal Affairs concerning re-employment of, and ending discrimination against members of Solidarity in institutions under the control of the two ministries.

In the resolution, addressed to Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, the participants of the meeting reported that a commission has been established to conduct talks on this subject with the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

If the talks fail, or do not bring a constructive solution, the resolution said, the ultimate weapon envisaged in the NSZZ Solidarity statute will be used. This will take the form of halting the publication of the daily press throughout the whole country.

Penal Reform Sought

LD092207 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Warsaw--Under the chairmanship of Seweryn Jaworski, deputy chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity of Mazowsze region, a national meeting of representatives of regional and educational establishments' committees for the defense of the conscientious objectors was held today at the Warsaw Polytechnic.

The committees protested in various ways, including by collecting signatures on petitions against the arrest of a group of activists of the KPN [Confederation of Independent Poland]. They also considered the matter of (?re-examination) of the case of Kowalczyk brothers from Opole, who have been sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. The committees demand that social control should be extended over the prisons and over the conditions of stay and work there for all the prisoners. They also demand that changes be carried out in the organization and regulations of the prison system, that a political prisoner status be formulated and that changes be made in the penal code. These aims should be achieved, stress participants of the Warsaw meeting, exclusively by the means of dialogue, (?avoiding) soical tension.

Solidarity Banner Consecrated

LD092230 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 May 81

[By Krakow correspondent]

[Excerpt] A consecration ceremony for Solidarity trade union's banner at the Krakow car factory took place at the Cathedral on the Wawel. This is the first time in the history of our nation that a banner will leave the Wawel Cathedral on a mission of peaceful service to the community [until now, banners were consecrated there before battle]. After being consecrated by the Metropolitan of Krakow, Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, representatives both of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, including Bogdan Lis, and of the Interfactory Founding Commission of the Solidarity of Malopolska region, with Chairman Mieczyslaw (Pil), attended the ceremony.

Solidarity Proposal Opposed

LD090902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] From Gdansk we have received a copy of an open letter from workforces of Orbis hotels in Gdansk and a section of the district Orbis Polish travel bureau sent to Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. The workers of these institutions express their opposition to the proposal sent to the vice premier from the Gdansk voivoda concerning the handing over of the Orbis Monopol Hotel for administrative purposes to the National Consultative Commission and the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity in Gdansk.

The letter states, among other things, that the handing over of the building for administrative purposes was not preceded by any economic analysis. The decision also clearly contradicts actions which are now being undertaken in the country. The decision does not take into account the interests of the workforce which is threatened with the loss of jobs.

The workforces involved urge Vice Premier Rakowski to investigate in an all-round and thorough manner the proposal of the Gdansk voivoda--which in their view is an incorrect proposal--before a final decision is taken.

BUS DRIVERS TO INITIATE STRIKE ACTION OVER MANAGER

NC081808 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 May (AFP)--Bus drivers in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski, 150 kms. (90 miles) south of here, are to take industrial action in support for a demand that their manager be sacked, Solidarity trade union sources said here today. The bus drivers, members of a local Solidarity branch, have accused him of mismanagement and breach of faith.

No date has been fixed for the action which will involve a manning ban on all buses in need of repair. Union sources said half the town's buses would be affected by the strike action.

Strike Alert Called Off

LD082234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] There has been another development in the conflict which has lasted for more than a month at the municipal transport enterprise at Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski. PAP has been informed by the representative of the Solidarity organization at the enterprise, that by decision of the director of the association of enterprises of municipal economy and housing, the managing director of the municipal transport enterprise at Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski (Jozef Hajda), has today been transferred to another post within the association. In this connection the Solidarity committee at the enterprise has called off the state of alert for protest action.

It is difficult, however, to talk about the end of the conflict because the position of the Industrial Branch Trade Union with regard to the decision to transfer the managing director is still unknown. Until now the Branch Trade Union has opposed it. A few other controversial matters also remain to be cleared up.

NSZZ SOLIDARITY OF PRIVATE FARMERS MEETS

LD092230 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] The Third Congress of the National Founding Committee [OKZ] of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers has begun in Szczecin.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] The congress program includes a report on the activity of the union since the last congress in Bydgoszcz, a report on changes in the statute, the question of the union headquarters, the question of defining the attitude of the union toward agricultural circles and structures of associations of agricultural circles, and the presentation of the draft document on electoral procedures. The participants in the union attach special significance to examining the implementation of the agreements of Bydgoszcz and Rzeszow and to deciding what action ought to be taken in order to implement fully the Bydgoszcz agreement. Today's session is chaired by Deputy Chairman of the OKZ NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers and Chairman of the Szczecin District Piotr (Balugard), and is attended by Jan Kulaj, chairman of the OKZ.

[First unidentified speaker, presumably (Balugard)] We have a few variants of the program and we shall choose the best one. It is good that a lot of members arrived in Szczecin because in comparison with other congresses the attendance was not too good. Today we have a quorum and we can make concrete decisions to decide on our work in the future.

[Second unidentified speaker, presumably Kula] We are really pleased. Both the Rural Solidarity and the workers Solidarity will now get down together to work to feed the nation somehow. [end recording]

Meeting Concludes

LD102036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] A 2-day session of the National Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers has ended in Szczecin. It was attended by delegates from all voivodships, and by observers and experts. The meeting discussed preparations for the registration of the union and its attitude toward other trade unions and toward agricultural circles, as well as implementation of the Rzeszow, Ustrzyki and Bydgoszcz agreements. A resolution had been adopted stating that the trade union law should be implemented quickly and fully. Agricultural circles are considered to be a social and economic organization which performs service functions but has no trade union character. The view was expressed that the agricultural circles' cooperatives should be the service centers for agriculture, based on the true principles of (?cooperation). Anxiety was also expressed with, as it was said, the inconsistent implementation of the Ustrzyki and Rzeszow agreements.

It has also been decided that the headquarters of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers will be in Warsaw.

WARSAW COURT GRANTS FARMERS TU REGISTRATION

Request Heard

LD121050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] A session of the Warsaw Voivodship Court began at 1000 today to examine the application of the National Founding Committee [OKZ] of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers to be registered. Let us recall that the legal basis for registration was created by the law passed by the Sejm at its last session.

Registration Announced

NC121120 Paris AFP in English 1111 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (AFP)--The Rural Solidarity union of independent farmers was formally registered today by the Warsaw administrative tribunal, Court President Zdzislaw Elniak announced.

RURAL CIRCLES SUPPORT SEJM REGISTRATION DECISION

LD112306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The Central Council Presidium of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Agricultural Organizations has issued an appeal to all members of the union. The appeal stresses that the Sejm decision of 6 May concerning the registration of the agricultural circles and organizations meets the demand of the 2.5 million members of that organization. The members of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Agricultural Organizations give an assurance that they will cooperate with anyone who will join ranks with them in the defense of the peasants' rights.

DRAFT TRADE UNION BILL TEAM COMPLETES ITS WORK

LD101422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] In an interview granted to a PAP journalist, Prof Sylwester Zawadzki, chairman of the working team set up by the State Council to draft the bill on trade unions, has said that the team has completed its task. The bill has been submitted to the State Council and after discussion will be sent at the Sejm for approval.

One can expect, Professor Zawadzki said, that the bill will be passed by the Sejm on schedule as announced by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski in his Sejm statement--that is in the first half of this year.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE CITES CRITICISM OF SEJM LAWS

AU111550 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 7 May 81 p 1

["MOS" Commentary: "To Recognize Just Rights"]

[Text] The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic passed the law on individual farmers' trade unions on 6 May. The law is extremely brief and consists of only three articles. It will be in force until a new trade union law, whose chapter VIIA will be entirely devoted to individual farmers' trade unions, is adopted. The present haste is a result of the accord signed on 17 April 1981 between the government commission and the national strike committee of individual farmers in Bydgoszcz. In keeping with the accord's decisions, the last legal obstacle to registering agricultural Solidarity has been removed.

It must be clearly stated that the Sejm's greatly delayed decision is not a decisive feature of the issue. What was decisive was the determination of the organizers of the new trade unions and the strikers, as well as the clear support offered by the Catholic Church and Solidarity.

No wonder that extensive speeches, which are usual on such occasions, were lacking in the debate on the bill presented in the Sejm by ZSL [United Peasant Party] Deputy Franciszek Sadurski. The only speech from the floor was made by ZSL Deputy Kazimierz Zdonek, who addressed many bitter words to the government and Sejm, and above all to the authorities of his own party. He spoke in terms that are not often heard in the Sejm, even in the course of renewal:

"It is a sorry and painful thing that in their hard struggle for the rights due to them, the farmers did not enjoy the understanding and support of the leadership of the United Peasant Party. However, we hope that the issues in question will be clarified in the immediate future and that the supreme authorities will worthily represent their United Peasant Party." This statement was rather universally interpreted as a harbinger of personnel changes in the ZSL's close leadership. As we know, some days ago the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium placed itself at the disposal of the Supreme Committee's plenum, which is beginning today.

Deputy Zdonek also spoke in more general terms about the functioning of power:

"Many difficulties and tensions arise because of our inability and incapacity to abandon the traditional methods of government and various kinds of resistance that make it impossible to come to terms with reality. Too often we lose, take action too late and are unable to respond to reality. Every effective doer and politician must anticipate events and not be taken by surprise. In every situation the ability to see things for what they are, to make a correct diagnosis of reality and to act at the right moment constitutes half the victory. But the fact is that we are still unable to do this."

Unfortunately, that bitter statement can be applied to other temporary legal measures with regard to agricultural trade unions. Aside from the aforementioned law, the Sejm also passed the law on the registration of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Agricultural Organizations.

That is a rather curious enactment for lawyers because it concerns a single case, which means that the general legal norm is made into an individual decree. Deputy Prof Genowefa Rejmanowa said at the Monday meeting of the legal work committee that the proposed solution was in conflict with the accepted principles of trade union pluralism in rural areas, which requires equal treatment of all organizations and their registration in accord with identical legal enactments.

Deputy Maria Budzanowski (a lawyer by profession) expressed the same view, and Gabriel Janowski, representing the Solidarity of Private Farmers, also submitted reservations and said that the adoption of two separate enactments will place the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Agricultural Organizations in a privileged position.

The centralized structure of that organization will thus be consolidated and the trade union functions imposed on the circles will be in conflict with the functions involving services for all rural inhabitants.

In view of that it is hard to agree with Deputy Sadurski's opinion that the adoption of the aforementioned laws will remove the hotbed of conflict in rural areas and will create conditions for genuine partnership and cooperation between the farmers' trade unions and the [agricultural] circles. Only the adoption of a new trade unions law, which will also include farmers and which is up to expectations with regard to the law on self-government, will make it possible to stabilize the social and legal situation.

SEJM BUDGET COMMISSION MEETS, DEBATES ECONOMY

Kisiel Presents Documents

LD111008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The Sejm Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances has begun the initial examination of the report on the state of the economy.

The government has also submitted, with the view of obtaining the deputies' comments, a plan for action aimed at stabilization, as well as information on the state of work on economic reform.

The chairman of the commission, Professor Zbigniew Gertych, stated that the Sejm has just received documents which the whole nation has been awaiting impatiently, owing to their great importance to the whole economy and to the state.

These documents were submitted to the Sejm by the deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, Deputy Premier Henryk Kisiel. He stated that at present we have the possibility to emerge from the crisis on the condition that we make use of all existing means.

Taking part in the session are members of the Council of State of the Presidium of the Sejm, chairmen of the other Sejm commissions and members of their presidia.

Kisiel Criticizes Government

LD112158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The Sejm Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances examined today the report on the state of the economy and the government program of action for stabilization. The session was attended by members of the Sejm Presidium, the Council of State and the presidia of other Sejm commissions. At the close of the session Deputy Premier Henryk Kisiel, chairman of the Planning Commission, stated that the government failed to present documents which would have won the acceptance of the deputies. He also announced that the government will work on improving these documents.

TEAM TO REFORM MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE SET UP

LD112232 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP)--A team for reforming foreign trade management has been set up by the Economic Reform Committee. The team's head, deputy chairman of the government planning commission Stanislaw Dlugosz, gave PAP an interview. Excerpts:

The team is preparing a framework, providing for the coexistence between a powerful centre for steering foreign cooperation management and independent trade and industrial enterprises.

The enterprises will be made to channel their activities into socially-desirable fields almost entirely by means of economic instruments (taxes, custom tariffs, bank interest, the right to one or two bonus wagepackets annually, etc). The qualification "almost" applies to Poland's relations with other CMEA countries. The state will be able to tell enterprises to meet the obligations stipulated under annual trade protocols with our CMEA partners, at the same time guaranteeing the enterprises trade results comparable with the best possible deals. This policy will abide by the principle of profit on the whole economy's scale.

All calculations will be considerably simplified by putting domestic prices in order; they will be based--relatively--on world prices. The so-called exchange zloty will be dropped, Minister Dlugosz said.

Enterprises will gain full freedom as to legal form, association, drawing contracts, etc. Their connection to those ministries that remain will be limited to the management of Poland's relations with the CMEA, certain issues concerning the strategy of long-range development and some matters concerning our trade policy towards our foreign partners.

The Foreign Trade Ministry will resume direct supervision over all foreign trade enterprises. It is expected, however, that the future trading right will be given directly to producers, with the foreign trade minister granting or withdrawing licences for foreign trade.

One of the team's major tasks is finding economic instruments which would encourage enterprises to increase production steadily, eventually to exceed the capacities of the domestic market and set up export-oriented firms.

The instruments expected to be used are new in Poland's economic system. A lot of the above ideas will be put into effect as of January 1, 1982, Minister Dlugosz said.

COMMISSION FOR STRENGTHENING PUBLIC ORDER OPENS

Jaruzelski Opens Meeting

LD112154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The government press spokesman reports that a session of the coordinating commission for strengthening the rule of law and the observance of public order was held in Warsaw today, in accordance with an announcement made by the premier at a Sejm session. Opening the meeting, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, the premier, stressed the special role and duties of the commission. The times in which we live, the premier said, are creating an enormous sensitivity among the community to such issues and make it the duty of the state to protect such values. That is why the commission, while helping the citizens, will at the same time serve the socialist state. Commission chairman Lt Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak discussed in his speech the tasks of the commission: It will support the activities of the authorities aimed at ensuring respect for the law and the elimination of factors causing incidents and conflicts and it will present recommendations serving the cause of ensuring public order and the security of citizens.

Composition of Commission

LD121016 Warsaw PAP in English 0828 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP)--The coordinating commission for reinforcing rule of law and enforcing public order, appointed accordingly to Prime Minister Jaruzelski's announcement in his Sejm expose, held its inaugural session here today, the government spokesman reported.

The commission, an advisory and consultative body to the Council of Ministers, is composed of, among others, representatives of the Supreme Court, the Supreme Board of Control (NIK), public prosecutor's office, and ministries of justice, internal affairs, national defence, as well as representatives of the committee for cooperation with the trade unions, and the Council of Ministers.

While discussing tasks facing the commission, its [word indistinct] General Czeslaw Kiszczak said that it will support the authorities, ensuring respect for law, eliminating premises for the emergence of incidents and conflicts. [Word indistinct] will also present respective [words indistinct] for enforcement of public order and security of the citizens.

He also pointed to the recently noted increase in the number of serious (?offences, instances) of attacks on representatives of law enforcement forces, and breaking of law to the detriment of the country's interests and public security.

The commission set up three subcommissions: for strengthening rule of law, for protecting the public order and for fight against profiteering, parasitism and other instances of social pathology.

GRAIN PRODUCTS RATIONING 'ILL-CONSIDERED, IMMORAL'

LD081952 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 8 May 81

["Food Rationing in Practice"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 May (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU today levels criticism at the retail trade administration chiding it for obvious organizational shortcomings and bureaucracy and thus for causing inconvenience to the shoppers who want to purchase their rations of meat, butter and other foodstuffs.

"Objections were raised before that retail trade did not know how to sell goods. Now the criticism is that it is no good at distributing goods either.

"This is how, because of bureaucrats [words indistinct].

"There are matters which brook no delay. Let us carry through the economic reform and create realistic economic prospects for the future but let us, at the same time, stabilize the most important segments of the market, an operation which is simply indispensable," concludes TRYBUNA LUDU.

"The April experience with meat coupons has shown that shopping for food, instead of becoming easier, has been definitely rendered more difficult," joins in SLOWO POWSZECHNE describing how the shopping time has been protracted by food weighing, accurate as at the chemist's and queueing for different counters. [sentence as received]

"Was it a good idea to bring in food rationing now when the warehouses are almost empty, or should it have been done much earlier when food supplies were bigger? Should food be rationed at all?" asks the daily.

"Meat rationing is necessary. But to facilitate shopping and avoid the present organizational chaos it is necessary to give more freedom to the retail shops whose personnel understands its duties well.

"However, the issuing of coupons on grain products at a time when supplies of these goods do not meet the requirements of rationing is both ill-considered economically and socially immoral," says SLOWO POWSZECHNE in conclusion.

ADMINISTRATIVE FAULTS CAUSE STOPPAGE AT KONIN MINE

LD110836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] It is quite likely that during the next few days construction work on the development of the open-cast brown coal mine in (Lubczow) in the Konin region will have to stop. This investment was considered a priority matter for the national economy and was to have produced its first coal this year. The Konin power stations are eagerly waiting for this coal because at present fuel for the power stations has to be delivered from far away.

The difficulties at the site are the fault of administrative authorities. They failed to provide accomodations for farmers who have their farms on the site. Huge piles of earth from the site are threatening to cover peasant homes.

EXHIBIT OF 'FORBIDDEN' BOOKS HELD IN WARSAW

LD111401 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 May 81 p 4

[John Miller report: "Orwell's '1984' in Polish Book Show"]

[Excerpt] The pace of change in Poland was emphasised yesterday when a book exhibition opened in Warsaw of previously censored works by authors including Alexander Solzhenitsyn and George Orwell.

The exhibition, which will last a week, opened in Warsaw's technical university and has been organised by an "underground" publisher, Mr Miroslow Chojecki.

Two years ago Mr Chojecki was imprisoned for three months on charges of stealing a printing press in order to publish works banned by the government censors.

The exhibition includes works he has illegally published over the past four years such as Orwell's "1984" and books by Czeslaw Milosz, Poland's 1980 Nobel prizewinner, and Solzhenitsyn.

Mr Chojecki said the authorities had given him permission to hold the exhibition and to sell some of the books.

He said yesterday he was amazed that he had been allowed to hold the exhibition, and called on the authorities to relax their attitude to censorship.

A bill before the Polish Parliament on censorship is expected to be passed in the next month or two.

EMIGRE WIRTER MILOSZ RETURNING FOR VISIT IN JUNE

LD111952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] According to information provided by the Union of Polish Writers, Czeslaw Milosz will arrive in Poland in June after 30 years absence. Despite the fact that the visit will be of a private character, meetings are planned with Warsaw students at the Pen Club and at the Union of Polish Writers. Czeslaw Milosz will also visit Krakow, where at the Krakow-Jagiellonian University a national scientific session devoted to his work will be held, and also Lublin, where at the Lublin Catholic University, he will be awarded a doctorate honoris causa.

LAWYERS CRITICIZE STATE TREATMENT OF PROFESSION

LD101102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] A plenary meeting of delegates of the local voivodship Chamber of Barristers and Solicitors has been held in Bielsko-Biala.

Problems concerning full self-government of the profession and the restoration of democracy in the legal profession were discussed. It was stated that the profession, which is not subsidized by the state in any way, is improperly treated and that the minister of justice, Jerzy Bafia, bears responsibility for this situation.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPOINTS NEW OPOLE VOIVODA

LD091600 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] After obtaining the opinion of the Opole Voivodship People's Council, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed docent Dr (Zbigniew Mikolajewicz) to the position of voivoda of Opole.

REACTION TO MITTERRAND'S ELECTION TO PRESIDENCY

Kania Greetings

LD112114 Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP)--PUWP CC First Secretary Stanislaw Kania has sent cordial congratulations to Francois Mitterrand in connection with his election to Presidency of the French Republic.

In the message Stanislaw Kania said that "it is specially meaningful that for the first time in history a representative of the left has been chosen in the general elections to the office of president of the French Republic.

"I would like to emphasize that Poland is and will be attaching great importance to permanent, all-round expansion of the traditionally friendly Polish-French cooperation in all walks of life. This cooperation constitutes a durable component of mutual relations, has great importance for the stability and security in Europe, shaping up the positive (?climate) in international relations and developing the East-West dialogue."

Jablonski Congratulations

LD112051 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP)--Poland's president of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, has sent a congratulatory message to President-elect Francois Mitterrand, wishing him many successes in the noble service to the weal of the French people and further development of France.

"The French nation has entrusted you with the supreme honour of the president of the French Republic--a state friendly to Poland, linked with her by rich traditions and a high level of mutual cooperation," said the dispatch.

Papers Assess Victory

LD111552 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP)--Reports from yesterday's presidential elections in France are frontpaged in all Polish papers. Poland's press called Mitterrand's success historic (ZYCIE WARSZAWY), and proof that "France has taken a turn of huge and far-reaching consequences" (GLOS PRACY).

TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that Mitterrand's victory is all the more important in that Mitterrand won at a time when--unlike 1974--the French left-wing is not united by a single programme. However, (?assessed) the PUWP daily, the entire left listened to their party's appeal and voted for Mitterrand. The daily pointed to Georges Marchais' party readiness to participate in the future government.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY also wrote that the socialist candidate won thanks to support from the entire left and all the left parties, including the Communist Party, so the socialists' victory is also the victory of communists.

If Mitterrand won thanks to united left support, Giscard lost owing to disintegration within the government majority, evident for some [word indistinct]. France's voters voted against Giscard because they concluded he is not able to carry out the changes the country needs. They were convinced by the socialist candidate's promises to carry out broad reforms, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

GLOS PRACY trade unions daily said that Mitterrand's election certainly means radical changes for France. Of key importance in the future is how Mitterrand gets along with the Communist Party. The communists see the future government as a left-wing union, as only a united left-wing front can guarantee that all the working population's postulates for political, economic and social welfare changes are carried out, the daily stressed.

Youth daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH wrote that the scales tipped in Mitterrand's favour because during the entire campaign he spoke about France and the French nation, because of his programme for France and the French. This proves that the nation is for political changes, changes Mitterrand mentioned so frequently in his speeches, concluded SZTANDAR MLODYCH.

PRESS COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV VICTORY DAY SPEECH

LD111346 Warsaw PAP in English 1104 GMT 11 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP)--Commenting on Leonid Brezhnev's speech delivered in Kiev in connection with the Victory Day, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said:

"It was a political act which should satisfy all realistically thinking people. For us it has particular connotations both in view of the community of historical destinies of the Polish and Soviet nations and our expectations linked with the development of the international situation. Leonid Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union will persevere in efforts to lessen tension, preserve detente and ensure its further development. He added that the great might of the Soviet Union will never be used to the detriment of nations. It has and will continue to serve the cause of peace.

The Soviet leader also said that the presentation of the peace programme was only the beginning, stressed ZYCIE WARSZAWY. Its implementation calls for sustained efforts. Judging by international reaction, Brezhnev's speech was received with satisfaction worldwide, and this augurs well for the political climate, the paper concluded.

RAKOWSKI RECEIVES SOVIET TRADE UNIONISTS

LD112110 Warsaw PAP in English 2046 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP)—Poland's Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski today received a delegation of Soviet Unionists headed by secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions K. Matskyavichus.

The deputy premier discussed the current situation in the trade union movement and lines of cooperation between the Polish Government and trade union organizations.

KANIA RECEIVES AMBASSADOR TO INDIA 11 MAY

LD111700 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP)--First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania received Poland's ambassador to the Union of India Ryszard Fijalkowski here today.

CEAUSESCU CELEBRATES RCP 60TH ANNIVERSARY

Festive Meeting

AU081601 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1255 GMT on 8 May 1981 carries a live relay of a festive meeting in Bucharest's Palace Hall devoted to the RCP's 60th anniversary. The meeting is attended by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu "and other comrades of the party-state leadership," as well as party activists, former militants of the Romanian workers and communist movement, leaders from various institutions, generals and high-ranking officers, men of science, art and culture, diplomats accredited to Bucharest and foreign press correspondents.

The meeting is opened by Stefan Voitec, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, who greets the participants, praises Ceausescu's activity and then invites him to take the floor.

Nicolae Ceausescu takes the floor at 1310 GMT. Ceausescu ends his speech at 1535 GMT. The live relay ends immediately afterward with the announcement that a performance will take place 30 minutes later.

Ceausescu Speech

AU081516 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1310 GMT 8 May 81

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 8 May Bucharest festive meeting on the 60th RCP anniversary--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades,

Today we are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the RCP, an event of great significance for the revolutionary workers movement in Romania, for the revolutionary class struggle, for social justice and national liberation, for the victory of the socialist revolution and for the construction of the new social system in our fatherland. [applause]

On this solemn occasion, I extend warm communist greetings and best wishes to all participants in this solemn meeting, all party cadres and all our people, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and myself personally [applause, cheers, chants]

The creation of the RCP on 8 May 1921 took place under conditions of powerful revolutionary upsurge in Romania in the years after World War I; the increase in the workers class' role in the social and political life in various countries, nationally and internationally; and the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened up the era of proletarian revolutions and exerted a powerful impact upon the intensification of revolutionary struggles throughout the world. [applause]

Looking back upon the distance covered by the RCP from its foundation, upon its role in the political life in Romania and upon its activity in strengthening international solidarity with revolutionary and progressive forces everywhere, we can proudly state that our party has always honorably fulfilled its historic mission and has unswervingly served the interests of the workers class, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people. [applause]

In the difficult years of class struggle against the bourgeois-landlord regime, our party ceaselessly militated to defend the basic interests of the working people and their democratic rights and freedoms. It organized and led the struggle of the broad masses against fascism and war. In the most difficult circumstances created by the war, the RCP organized and led the struggle to extricate Romania from the war alongside fascist Germany against the Soviet Union and carried out the anti-imperialist and antifascist revolution of national and social liberation. Afterwards, the RCP led the entire process of democratic and revolutionary change of society, the implementation of the socialist revolution and the successful construction of socialism in Romania.

One car state that the RCP fully identified itself with the vital interests of the workers class and all the people and that in the troubled history of the Romanian people there has never been a political party which served with so much self-denial the interests of the entire nation, of its well-being and happiness and of strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty. [applause, cheers, chants]

The RCP has therefore earned the trust and respect of all the people, who see in it and its domestic and foreign policy a guarantee for the country's continuous development, for raising the level of the material and intellectual civilization and well-being of the masses and for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism in Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, the RCP is the heir and successor of the noble traditions of struggle of the people's masses [Ceausescu falters] for the formation of the Romanian people, for the development of their own language and culture and for the assertion of the Romanian nation and the united national state in Romania. We are proud of and honor all those who struggled and sacrificed themselves for the assertion and freedom of our people. [applause]

In this spirit, last year we celebrated the 2,050th anniversary of the first centralized state of the Dacians, of whom the historians of those times said that they are the bravest and most just of the Thracians. The heirs of Burebista, Decebal and then Traian covered a long and difficult road. In various hard struggles and by living together for centuries, the Dacians and Romans gave birth to a new people, who preserved and developed the best and most advanced traits and virtues of their forefathers.

During the great migrations, various peoples passed through our lands and stayed for shorter or longer time. The successors of the Dacians and Romans had to wage hard struggles to preserve their national being and actively cooperated with some of the peoples who settled nearby in various times, something which had great significance both for the development of our people and the respective peoples. Some foreign historians are trying by all means to falsify history and raise a question mark about the continuity of the heirs of the Dacians and Romans and of our people in these lands. What could one reply to these historians who negate the existence of a people with such a glorious past like our people's, thus trying or wishing to emphasize their own people's status? The best answer is the reality and the fact that none of the migratory peoples could replace the people born on this land and that the successors of the Dacians and Romans, the new people who asserted their own identity, have continucusly developed and remained the true and only masters of ancient Dacia. [loud applause, cheers, chants]

We tell all those who want to understand how our people were formed and developed the following: Look at the results of archeological research and diggings and read the writings of the sages of the time--you will thus better understand the creation of the Romanian people and the formation of their culture and language; study the struggles of the Basarab and Mucetin princes, of Mircea cel Batrin [Michael the Old], Stefan cel Mare [Stephen the Great], Mihai Viteazul [Michael the Brave] and other heroes of the national history and you will understand the force and vitality of our people, their thirst for freedom and independence and their determination to defend these in all circumstances [applause, cheers, chants]

Perhaps some historians in certain neighboring countries would do better to point out what our common forefathers have done to develop friendship between our neighboring countries--of course, this also equally applies, if not more so, to our historians--common forefathers like Petru Asan and Ionita, Ioan de Hunedoara and Matei Corvinu. We will thus better understand how relations between our peoples have developed throughout the centuries in the struggle to defend each people's national being, freedom and progress. [applause]

We honor the decisive role in history of the broad masses, the peasantry, who for centuries have borne the brunt of the struggle for national liberation and social justice. We honor the leaders and participants in the great peasant revolts, who powerfully demonstrated the peasantry's strength and determination to struggle against feudal oppression, to eliminate that system and to build a new social system. That is also why, on this occasion, I wish to pay ardent homage to the peasantry, the class which for centuries has borne the brunt of the struggle against foreign domination and for the country's independent development. [applause]

We honor the 1821 revolution by Tudor Vladimirescu and the 1848 revolution in which Nicolae Balcescu played a decisive role. We honor the men who attained the 1859 unification, thus laying the foundation of the Romanian national state, a decisive historical event in our people's life. [applause]

We honor the heroism of Romanian soldiers in the 1877 independence war, who did their best at Plevna and Smirdan to defeat the armies of the Ottoman Empire and assert independent Romania's position in the world. [applause]

The RCP draws its source and vitality from the glorious millenia-old history of our people and from all events and struggles over the centuries. It asserts the determination to ensure, in the new historical circumstances, the continuous development of all our people's life and civilization onto higher levels and to build a free and dignified communist future. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, the emergence of the workers class in our fatherland's history has marked a new point in the development of the revolutionary struggle for national and social liberation. One could say that, beginning with the second half of the 19th century, there was no political or social event without the presence of the workers class and without it making known its position. We can proudly state that, from its very beginning, the ideas of scientific socialism played a very important role in moulding the revolutionary consciousness of our workers class. The presence of Romanian revolutionaries in the 1848 French revolution and on the barricades of the Paris Commune as well as their participation in the activity of international organizations--the First Communist International, the Socialist International and other organizations--is a powerful expression of the revolutionary spirit and international solidarity which have always characterized the advanced, the revolutionary forces in Romania and our workers class. [applause]

The various socialist circles and the socialist press and literature of the last decades of the past century spread the noble ideals of freedom and justice among the masses and prepared conditions for the creation of the first party of the Romanian workers class. The creation of the Social-Democratic Workers Party in Romania in 1893 opened up the era of the political organization of the workers class at the national level and powerfully asserted the role of the workers class as the most progressive social force in developing our nation along the road of progress and civilization.

At the end of the past century and the beginning of the 20th century, the party of the workers class powerfully asserted its position concerning the questions of Romania's development and actively spoke out for Romania's independent socioeconomic progress. The socialists and other progressive forces acted to eliminate feudal relations in agriculture and attain agrarian reform; they advocated the country's industrialization, as a decisive factor of social progress and of strengthening the fatherland's independence. The socialist movement and the workers class acted to strengthen relations between workers and peasants and actively supported the 1907 revolutionary uprisings. It is also worth mentioning that since the formation of the first socialist circles, the revolutionary and progressive socialist militants acted to develop a new and revolutionary culture of profound humanism in the service of the people.

Many socialist militants emerged in the revolutionary process of that period, such as Stefan Gheorghiu, Dobrogeanu Gherea, I. C. Frimu, Mihail Gheorghe-Bujor and others. The revolutionary movement in Romania actively participated in the international movement against the war and when war broke out in 1914 it spoke out against Romania's participation in the imperialist World War I. Romania's entrance in the war in 1916 alongside of Russia, France and other Allied states must be seen in the framework of the struggle against the domination of German and Austro-Hungarian imperialism and for the attainment of national unity.

The end of the war brought about profound changes in Europe and a powerful upsurge in the revolutionary struggle. An important role of world historical significance devolved on the victory of the Great October Revolution, which led to the crushing of the Tsarist empire which Lenin called the prison of peoples and to the creation of the first state of workers and peasants in the world, thus opening up a new era, the era of the construction of the new social system, without classes and oppressors, the era of socialism and communism. [applause]

Other empires were also crushed in that period, including the Austro-Hungarian one, which oppressed a large number of peoples in central Europe, including a part of the Romanian people. New national states were built upon the ruins of that empire. In these historical circumstances, the union of Romania and Transylvania was attained and the united national state was formed. The Romanian workers class, revolutionaries and socialists forcefully acted and actively contributed to attaining the united national state, thus demonstrating that the workers class and the progressive and revolutionary socialist forces are the most faithful defenders of the entire nation's interest. [applause, cheers, chants]

Next came a period of consolidation and development of the united national state and the forces of production; it was also a period of powerful revolutionary upsurge for the country's democratic development and for defending the interests of the working class, the broad masses and democratic freedoms. In this respect it is worth mentioning the 1920 general strike which marked a powerful assertion of the ever greater force and role of the workers class in the entirety of social and political life in Romania. In these circumtances, the question was raised on reorganizing the Socialist Party and turning it into a new party which could lead the revolutionary struggle in the new stage opened up for our workers class and people.

To prepare for this event, it must be emphasized that many meetings and negotiations were held with Comintern leaders and Lenin to establish the principles and future relations between the revolutionary party of our country's workers class and the Communist International. Among the questions raised by the delegation of Romanian revolutionaries were several connected with the autonomy and independence of the party and its right to independently draft its political line, in accordance with historical conditions prevailing in Romania. The participation in the Communist International was considered an expression of international solidarity and not a right of the Communist International to interfere in our party's life.

In these circumstances, the congress of the Socialist Party convened on 8 May 1921; by a great majority it decided to turn itself into the Communist Party of Romania. [loud and prolonged applause, cheers, chants]

The formation of the RCP marked the victory of the revolutionary concept of scientific socialism and revolutionary Marxism-Leninism; it also marked a historic point of outstanding importance in the revolutionary movement in our country and in organizing the future struggle of the proletariat and broad masses in Romania.

Three years later in 1924 the Communist Party was declared illegal and had to go underground. For 20 years the communists had to carry out their revolutionary activity in the service of the workers class and masses and in the defense of the entire nation's vital interests under conditions of savage bourgeois-landlord terror. But no prison, torture, bullets or death could halt the development of the revolutionary movement or the growth and strengthening of the RCP, which continued to assert itself as an ever more powerful force in the country's political life.

It is necessary to mention that the RCP went underground under conditions of a struggle to crystalize the party's overall political line and of the existence of differences and contradictions within the party. This situation caused a number of erroneous theses to be adopted on certain issues, particularly the nationality question, and in 1928-29 the party's unity was broken. In spite of all this, the party's democratic forces and other progressive revolutionary forces, particularly from among the trade unions and youth, firmly acted to organize the struggle of the broad masses and organized the 1929 miners' strike and other actions of the broad masses to defend their interests.

The 1929-33 economic crisis which led to the aggravation of oppression and exploitation internationally, but also to the intensification of revolutionary struggle, also caused a sharpening of the class struggle in our country. That period was also marked by the intensification of activity of fascist organizations, the Iron Guards in our country, and by the start of war preparations. All this determined that our party--along with organizing the struggle to defend the interests of the workers class and the broad masses--should lay great emphasis on the struggle against fascism and war preparations and for the defense of democratic freedoms and should forcefully advocate the alliance with the Soviet Union. [applause]

In this respect an important role devolved on the Fifth RCP Congress which drafted a clearer political line and raised the topic of the united workers front, of cooperation with all democratic anti-fascist forces and of the need to adopt a correct position on the nationality question, thus resolutely speaking out for the defense of Romania's territorial integrity. [applause]

On this basis, cooperation between communists, socialists and social-democrats, unity within trade unions and cooperation with other democratic forces became stronger as well as did the links between the party and the broad masses. The powerful revolutionary movements of 1932-33, which encompassed the most important workers centers in Romania, reached a climax with the powerful Ploiesti strikes and the brief occupation of Ploiesti itself by the workers class, and then, with the February 1933 strikes in various railroad centers, particularly at Grivita, in Bucharest. New revolutionary militants, such as Gheorgiu Dej, Dumitru Popescu, Constantin Doncea, Vasile Pirvu, Gheorghe Vasilichi, Ilie Pintilie and others derived from the workers class asserted themselves in leading and organizing these strikes.

Although these strikes were brutally repressed with hundreds of revolutionary militants arrested, the 1932-33 strikes marked a new point in developing the revolutionary movement and asserting the Communist Party's force and capability to organize and lead the struggle of the workers class and the people against oppression and for the defense of democratic interests and freedoms and all the nation's interests.

New anti-fascist organizations for defending democratic freedoms were set up in 1933 and the struggle against fascism and war preparations intensified. The formation of the Anti-Fascist National Committee, the the Friendship Association with the Soviet Union, the establishment and enhancement of ties between the Communist Party and the Plowmen's Front and the establishment of contacts with progressive forces in the National Peasants Party and other parties played an important part in creating the People's Front in our fatherland and ensuring its 1936 electoral victory in Mehedinti and Hunedoara Counties, thus powerfully demonstrating the determination of the broad masses to prevent the fascist road and war policy.

The entire period up to 1940 marked the strengthening of the party, the increase in its organizational capacity and the expansion of its links with the broad masses. At the same time, there was an intensification of the activity of fascist organizations in the country, while the bourgeois parties betrayed the national interests by a policy which reached a climax with the pact between the Iron Guard and the right wing of the National Peasants Party. The lack of unity and the policy of betrayal and duplicity by the reactionary bourgeoisie opened up the road to the royal dictatorship and then the military-fascist dictatorship in Romania.

We must stress that, under the very conditions of the royal dictatorship, our party intensified its activity against fascism and war and the alliance with Hitlerite Germany. In this respect, an important role devolved on the trade unions, the strikes and the use of other legal activities--all these things determined that the 1938-39 period was a period of great strikes and working people's movements, culminating in the great 1939 May Day demonstration against fascism and war and for defending democratic freedoms and the country's independence and integrity. [applause]

The aggravation of the international situation, the aggressive policy of Hitlerite Germany, the occupation of Austria and Czechoslovakia, the start of the war, the occupation of a number of Western countries, including France, and the policy of the ruling classes and reactionary bourgeoisie caused Romania to be increasingly pushed into Hitlerite Germany's arms and to find itself isolated internationally. In these circumstances, the military-fascist dictatorship was installed in Romania. The Vienna diktat took away part of Romania's national territory and handed it over to fascist Hungary.

We must stress that the RCP, in these difficult times, had the honorable historical mission to resolutely speak out against the fascist diktat of the country's dismemberment. The revolutionary organizations, including the Hungarians' revolutionary organization (Mazoku), resolutely spoke out against that diktat and for the defense of Romania's integrity. [applause]

The military-fascist dictatorship started a savage persecution of the democratic and anti-fascist forces; many revolutionary and democratic militants and prominent political figures were assassinated. In the occupied territories, the Horthy authorities launched a savage repression, with many Romanian and Hungarian revolutionary militants and hundreds and thousands of citizens assassinated. Entire villages were erased and hundreds of thousands of Romanians, Jews and Hungarians were deported to Hitlerite concentration camps. It is the merit of the RCP that, under these difficult conditions, it led the struggle to defend the vital interests of the people and the country's national integrity as well as the struggle against the war, although, as is well known, the country's occupation by Hitlerite Germany and Romania's joining the war against the Soviet Union could not be prevented.

The RCP's firm position, the organization of active struggle against the war, the sabotage of the fascist, military and Hitlerite war machine and the organization of the partisans' struggle allowed the RCP to gain an important foothold in the country's political line, be respected and establish a powerful front against war and Hitlerism together with the most diverse patriotic and national political forces.

You are very familiar with the party's decisions in 1941-43 on organizing the struggle against the war alongside Hitlerite Germany against the Soviet Union, for taking Romania out of that war and organizing the Patriotic Front and other cooperative actions with various forces; all these decisions played a very important role in the life of all our people.

All these actions culminated in the formation of the United Workers Front between the RCP and the Social-Democratic Party on May Day 1944 and the National Democratic Front in June 1944 which included the RCP, the Social-Democratic Party, the National Peasants Party and the Liberal Party.

The party established links with the Army, including links with officers in the Supreme Command, and with other democratic forces. It established contacts with the king and acted to organize the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship and ensure the withdrawal from the war alongside Hitlerite Germany. The attainment of the United Workers Front and the Democratic Front as well as the contacts with the Army and the Supreme Command created the necessary conditions for the armed insurrection and the victory of the anti-imperialist and antifascist revolution for social and national liberation. [applause, cheers, chants]

The historic act of 23 August 1944 also took place in the favorable international circumstances of the great victories of the Soviet Army against Hitlerite Germany, the victories won by the Allies in the West and the intensification of the partisan struggle for national liberation in various countries, including Yugoslavia. The victorious anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation opened up a new era in the process of revolutionary struggles in our fatherland's history. Under those conditions, the party forcefully acted to ensure Romania's active participation in the war against Hitlerite Germany, alongside the Soviet Union and other Allied forces, by mobilizing all the people in the struggle for the fatherland's complete liberation from the occupation of the Hitlerite and Horthy troops and ensuring the participation of Romanian soldiers, alongside those of the Soviet Army, in the struggle to liberate Hungary and Czechoslovakia and in the battles in Austria until the final defeat of Hitlerite Germany. In these circumstances, one can state that our people fully demonstrated that they had nothing to do with the war imposed upon the Romanian people by the military-fascist dictatorship and Hitlerite Germany. Under these conditions, the friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union and between our parties resumed and developed onto higher levels. [applause]

At the same time, the party carried out an intensive activity of its own reorganization in the new circumstances and the reorganization of other mass organizations, proceeding from the need to ensure the political unity of the workers class. You all know the great class battles from that period--the struggles to defend the interests of the workers class, to carry out agrarian reform in the winter of 1945 and to proceed to a new development stage with the formation of the revolutionary workers-peasants government of broad democratic concentration on 6 March 1945.

Great importance devolved on the October 1945 party national conference which drafted a clear political line concerning the party's goals in the new development stage, strengthened party unity, ensured the increase in its influence and role and set the task of intensifying the struggle to attain the unity of the workers class and all democratic forces.

The following years were of important struggles and victories. Revolutionary committees were set up in enterprises, villages organized themselves and the unity between communists and socialists and their cooperation with other democratic parties and forces were consolidated. All this ensured our victory in the first democratic elections in 1946 and the transition to a number of social reforms, the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of the Romanian People's Republic on 30 December 1947. [applause]

In the entire revolutionary process that followed these events, important elements were the creation of the United Workers Party in 1948 and the transition to a new historical development stage, namely the attainment of the socialist revolution in Romania. The nationalization of the means of production in June 1948 and the transition to the collectivization of agriculture in 1949 were very important events in the struggle for the revolutionary change of our fatherland. We covered a long distance in attaining socialist relations in the decisive sectors of the national economy. We intensively developed the forces of production and new relations.

We successfully concluded the stage of attaining uniform socialist relations, which, generally speaking, lasted until 1963-65. We then proceeded to the new stage of consolidating our achievements and creating conditions for transition to the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

It was not an easy road. We had to overcome many obstacles. We had to overcome the backwardness from which we started. The workers class and its party had to go through a higher school of social leadership. We can state with justified pride that, generally speaking, our party, the workers class, peasantries and other social categories which followed the party policy have honorably fulfilled their tasks.

Of course, many mistakes were made. More serious is the fact that a number of violations of socialist legality were also committed, including the repression of veteran party aktivists, something which is alien to our revolutionary concept and socialist ethics and equity. The Central Committee and party examined all these illegal acts and measures. Measures were taken to reestablish the truth and legality and to eliminate the consequences of those negative states of affairs. Measures were also taken to strengthen socialist legality, which can guarantee that such violations will never occur again in Romania. [applause]

Now, on the 60th party anniversary, I deem it necessary to pay homage to all those revolutionaries who have honorably carried out their tasks, thus ensuring Romania's development along the socialist road, the increase in our people's well-being and the strengthening of its independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

While criticizing shortcomings and mistakes and taking a firm stand against violations of socialist legality, we cannot ignore the merit and important role played for a longer or shorter time by many militants, including Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Petru Groza, Lucretiu Patrascanu, (Lotta) Radaceanu, C. I. Parhon, Miron Constantinescu, Alexandru Mogyoros, Emil Bodnaras and many others, who together with the entire aktiv and all the party, contributed to the great successes in the revolutionary struggles and the victory of socialism in Romania. [applause]

Dear comrades,

The conclusion of the stage of building the socialist relations of production in all branches of the national economy led to the final elimination of capitalist property and man's exploitation by man. The socialist property of the means of production, the new social relations of production and the distribution of the social and national product on the basis of socialist principles have become the foundation of Romania's socioeconomic development. Then followed the stage of consolidating these relations and principles, developing the forces of production and creating a powerful material, scientific and cultural base for the socialist system.

Important achievements were attained in this stage in all sectors of the national economy as well as in raising the people's material and intellectual living standard. In accordance with the party program drafted by the 11th congress, we proceeded to build the comprehensively developed socialist society, which marked a great upsurge in the entire socioeconomic development and an increase in the people's level of civilization and well-being. I will refer comparatively to several pieces of data so that we can all better understand how socialist Romania is today. Compared with 1950, the year of the start of the first 5-year plan, in 1965, at the conclusion of the stage of building the uniform socialist relations, industry had recorded a 7.5 times increase; in 1980 it had increased 33 times. Compared with 1950, agricultural production increased 1.9 times in 1965 and 3.5 times in 1980. On the basis of the high development rate of industry and the continuous increase in agricultural production, the national income recorded a powerful increase of 3.5 times compared with 1965 and 14 times compared with 1950; this ensured both the necessary means for the country's socioeconomic development and the necessary funds to increase the people's incomes and to continuously raise the material and intellectual well-being of the working people and all the people.

Thus, the average net remuneration increased from 337 lei in 1950 to 1,028 in 1965 and 2,238 in 1980; the monetary incomes of the people employed in the socialist sector increased from about 15 billion lei in 1950 to 78.2 billion in 1965 and to 279.7 billion in 1980.

The increase in the people's living standard is directly reflected in the increase in the consumption of food and industrial goods which has continuously expanded. Many dwellings and sociocultural establishments were built. I do not want to cite the figures, since they will be published and you are familiar with them. In the 1950-1965 period, 370,000 apartments were built from state funds, and in the 1966-1980 period, over 1.7 million. One can state that our fatherland's towns and villages experienced a radical renewal, thus ensuring ever better living conditions to the builders of the socialist society.

We can say that we have attained a real revolution in the field of education, science, culture and raising the professional, technical and cultural training of the broad masses and all our people. In 30 years of socialist construction, Romania has covered a long distance and several historical stages--from a poorly developed country predominately called agricultural to an industrial-agricultural country in full flourish. Figuratively speaking, we can state that, today, Romania is 33 times stronger and richer than in 1950. All these great achievements powerfully demonstrate the success of the policy of the RCP, which is honorably fulfilling the historic mission of leading our people along the road of socialism and communism and ensuring a dignified, free and happy life for all our people. [applause, cheers, chants]

The facts and realities powerfully illustrate the correctness of our party policy, which--on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism and the revolutionary materialist, dialectical and historical concept about the world--creatively applies overall truths by harmoniously blending them with realities and concrete social-historical conditions prevailing in Romania. [applause]

The wonderful achievements in socialist construction are the result of the work of our heroic workers class, the leading class in our society, which is devotedly fulfilling its role to lead all our nation along the bright road of the new social system. All these achievements are also the fruit of the work of the peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, and of the tireless activity carried out by all our people, who, fully united within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] under the political leadership of our Communist Party, ensure the implementation of the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and the advance toward communism. [applause, cheers, chants]

Now, on the 60th RCP anniversary, from this high jubilee rostrum, I wish to pay ardent homage and extend warmest congratulations to the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all social categories and all our people, the real masters of everything being built in Romania and the conscious molders of their own free and independent future. [loud and prolonged applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades,

We celebrate the 60th RCP anniversary at the start of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the country's socioeconomic development drafted by the 12th RCP Congress. The new 5-year plan marks a new development stage which must ensure Romania's transition from a socialist developing country to an averagely developed socialist country. The 12th party congress laid down the basic goals of Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1981-85 5-year plan, established the transition to a new quality in all fields of activity of the attainment of a new quality in the work and life of our people.

Priority will be given to powerfully developing the base of raw and other materials, energy resources and agriculture, which are decisive factors for the entire socioeconomic development of the country.

On the basis of the 12th party congress directives, we will lay particular emphasis during the new 5-year plan on raising the qualitative and technical level of all activity by giving prime place to scientific development as a decisive element of attaining new quality and socioeconomic progress. We must resolutely act to continuously improve the organization of production and work and to promote the mechanization and automation of production on the basis of the latest scientific-technological achievements, thus powerfully increasing labor productivity. We must never forget that socialism must assert its superiority over the capitalist system in the field of science and technology, in higher labor productivity and greater economic profitability and efficiency.

As owners, producers and end-users, the workers class and the working people are called upon to ensure a higher level of activity in all fields, thus demonstrating the creative force and capacity of men freed from oppression, masters of their national riches and destiny. [applause]

To attain the goals of the new development stage, we must powerfully increase the social product and national income and consistently implement the principles of the new economic mechanism, namely workers self-management and self-administration, thus continuously developing the forces of production, improving social relations, greatly increasing the national wealth and raising the material and intellectual living standard of all our people. It is necessary to broadly develop international cooperation with CEMA socialist countries and other socialist countries, with developing countries and with developed capitalist countries, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual advantage. We must firmly act to expand production sharing and to actively participate in the international division of labor and the world exchange of material and intellectual assets.

In all of our economic cooperation and collaboration we must aim to attain an equal balance of trade and payments and ensure conditions for economic relations based on full equality of rights and mutual advantage. We have everything necessary to be optimistic about the future and to commendably fulfill the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society, to firmly advance toward communism and to raise our fatherland onto higher peaks of civilization, well-being and progress. [applause]

Dear comrades,

The unswerving implementation of the party program and the current 5-year plan requires the continuous improvement of the management and planning activity, the development of socialist democracy and the broad participation of the workers class, all social categories and all people in leading various fields of activity and the entire society. It is necessary to be fully aware of the fact that the new development stage presupposes an improvement in the organization and activity of our socialist state and a democratization of organization forms to allow all working people, regardless of nationality, and all the people to directly participate in drafting and implementing the entire domestic and foreign policy of the state. The working people's councils in all socioeconomic units, the management councils in ministries and other central bodies and the national congresses and councils wonderfully supplement the activity of state bodies by ensuring a democratic management system which is unique in its way. The workers class and other working people directly employed in production represent at least 30 percent in all these bodies. We must continue to act to ensure that collective management bodies in all sectors commendably fulfill their role and duties in our society. We must never forget that the current stage objectively requires an improvement and greater role of democratic collective management bodies.

At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen order, discipline and the spirit of responsibility and to enhance the control of the workers class and the masses over all fields of activity.

We are dutybound to do everything possible to improve the activity of state bodies in charge of ensuring order and defending public property, the socialist society and the peaceful work and life of the builders of socialism. The Ministry of Interior bodies must increasingly rely in their activity upon working people's collectives; they must discuss with the masses of working people all law violations, since only with their support will they be able to fulfill their mission and substantially reduce and eventually eliminate all anti-social acts.

We must never forget that under current international conditions certain hostile or even counterrevolutionary elements could enter our country from abroad or could be reactivated; we must resolutely deal with such elements, thus ensuring the defense of revolutionary achievements and the country's independence and sovereignty. [applause, cheers, chants]

It is necessary to improve the activity of legal bodies and ensure an ever broader participation of the people's masses in passing sentence on various violations of the law and of socialist norms of social coexistence.

In the current international circumstances, it is necessary to pay particular attention to continuously strengthening the country's defense capacity and raising the combat level of the Army and to expand the activity of Patriotic Guards and paramilitary youth. We must always remember that the defense of the fatherland and revolutionary achievements is the holy duty of all the people; any outside interference and any action against revolutionary achievements must be repelled with the active participation of all our people. [applause]

We must continuously strengthen cooperation relations with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries so as to always be ready to repel any imperialist aggression against our countries; it is also necessary to develop relations with armies of other socialist countries and other friendly countries in the struggle against the imperialist and colonialist policy and the policy of force and the threat of force and in favor of a policy of cooperation, respect for national independence and peace. [applause]

Dear comrades,

As is stressed in the party program, the basic ideological and political charter of our party, we have witnessed in the entire period of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing toward communism a development and harmonization of our socialist nation as a decisive element of building the communist society. The nation has acquired new and higher characteristics with the elimination of the exploiting classes, with the gradual disappearance of class differences and of differences between towns and villages, with the approximation of living conditions in towns and villages and with the gradual disappearance of differences between manual and intellectual work. This approximation is taking place on the basis of the continuous increase in the professional, technical and cultural level of the workers class, peasantry and other social categories.

In this framework, a particular role devolves on consistently implementing our party's Marxist-Leninist nationality policy and ensuring full equality of rights for all citizens, regardless of nationality, which is an indispensible prerequisite for strengthening the unity of all our people within the SDUF under the political leadership of the RCP. [applause, cheers, chants]

We must also bear in mind that, along with developing the forces of production, correctly distributing them throughout the country and raising the socioeconomic level of all counties and inhabited areas in our fatherland, we are ensuring a real material and intellectual base for the manifestation of full equality of rights and for the active participation of all working people, regardless of nationality, in leading all fields of activity and molding a common free and independent destiny and communist future.

However, we must never forget that certain nationalist and chauvinist manifestations may still appear and that certain foreign influences may still reach here from abroad. Therefore, in our activity we must resolutely combat those manifestations that are alien to our revolutionary concept. We must do everything possible to ensure that our fatherland's working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people should closely unite their ranks to consciously shape their future, in full freedom and independence. [applause]

Dear comrades,

The new development stage of our socialist society as well as the international situation which is characterized by profound revolutionary social and national changes of a very complex nature require a continuous increase in the party's role in all fields of activity. As I have often said in the past, by this we understand the complete identification of the party with the aspirations of the workers class and all people; the party plays the part of vital center of our socialist nation and is its very conscience. Therefore, our revolutionary communist party is the continuer of the most glorious traditions of struggle for social justice, national liberation, progress, freedom and independence. Hence, our party considers its duty to be the faithful spokesman of the aspirations of the workers class and all our people.

We must understand that the changes that have occurred in Romania and the role played by the party in our socialist society are determined by the development of democratic forms of leading our entire society. As I have recently said, the party rules not on behalf but together with the workers class, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all the people. There is a fundamental difference between the party of 60 years ago and the party of 1981. We must well understand that the party undergoes changes and renewals, concurrently with social changes occurring in the society. Our party has won the people's trust through its activity in the service of their basic interests. The party will retain and strengthen the people's trust only to the extent that it meets the aspirations of the workers class and all the nation, acts as a united democratic body and creates the broad democratic framework for the participation of the masses in leading the society.

Communists must always be in the front ranks of implementing the program for the country's socioeconomic development and for raising the people's material and intellectual well-being; they do not and may not have special rights or privileges. They must be the most active militants in observing the law and the principles of socialist ethics and equity; they must act to pool the efforts of all working people to increase socialist and patriotic consciousness. By entering party ranks, communists have assumed and are assuming consciously and freely the responsibility to do everything for the victory of socialism and communism, for raising our fatherland onto higher peaks of progress and civilization and for ensuring the independence, freedom and sovereignty of Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

Life and the entire social development prove that certain contradictions still remain or continue to appear in the period of socialist construction; if these contradictions are not understood or eliminated, they can become serious and lead to grave social disturbances. As long as there are classes and social categories with their own interests, even though not antagonistic, there will also be larger or smaller contradictions which, if neglected, may become worse. We must always bear in mind that the struggle between the new and the old is and will continue to be a dialectical law of development in socialism and probably in communism, too. The struggle between that which is old and that which is new constitutes and will remain a law-governed feature of development.

By negating or decreeing that there are no contradictions in socialism does not mean we are revolutionaries. We are revolutionaries by recognizing their existence, taking them into account and consciously acting to resolve them.

As a matter of fact, this is also part of the party's leading role. Proceeding from this reality, the RCP's role is to always study all socioeconomic phenomena, on the basis of the revolutionary materialist-dialectical concept, and to draft the strategy and tactics of the revolutionary struggle to build socialism and communism.

We must do this by always proceeding from carefully examining all contradictions, that which is old and must be removed and that which is new and must be stimulated as well as from profoundly studying socioeconomic and historical phenomena and realities, both nationally and internationally. We must draw up appropriate conclusions for each development stage. The fulfillment of the party's tasks in the new development stage requires the continuous improvement of its activity and working style and methods; the development of party democracy; broad discussion of all party problems with the workers class and all working people; and the enhancement of critical and self-critical spirit which should lead to uncovering shortcomings, mistakes and contradictions, establishing measures to eliminate them and actively promoting what is positive and new in all fields.

Our Communist Party has the noble mission to ensure that the workers class plays the leading role in society. Between the party's leading political role and the workers class' role as leading class in society there is no contradiction but a complete dialectical unity, with the two mutually conditioning each other. One cannot talk about the party's leading political role without ensuring the leadership by the workers class of all fields of activity. At the same time, one cannot ensure the workers class' leading role without recognition and the exercise of the political role of the revolutionary party, the Communist Party. [applause]

We must understand well that implementing the leading role of the workers class and the political leading role of the party can only be attained on the basis of a broad, revolutionary, workers and socialist democracy. At the same time, it is necessary to always carry out a steady activity against all that is old and outdated; we must courageously remove outdated forms and methods and negative states of affairs; we must always firmly promote what is new in all fields of activity. This actually represents the dialectics of socioeconomic development. Any attitude of self-complacency and tolerance of shortcomings and old states of affairs can only harm the progress of socialist construction.

We must be fully aware of the fact that each development stage requires new working forms and methods and a daring and realistic tackling of problems, without dogma, conservative ideas, seclusion or sectarism. No organizational forms and working methods are valid forever. All organizational forms, working methods and various measures required by socioeconomic progress are in accordance with the given stage of social development. This is how we must understand the revolutionary materialist-dialectical concept about life and the world. The founders of scientific-socialism were revolutionary thinkers and not prophets forecasting an imaginary future and establishing immutable precepts valid for all development stages. They drafted a uniform revolutionary concept about the world and communism on the basis of a materialist-dialectical analysis of socioeconomic development. They often stressed that this revolutionary concept is not complete; on the contrary, it is only a starting point which must be continuously expanded and improved on the basis of the latest socioeconomic developments and achievements of human science and knowledge.

It is obvious that the huge achievements of science, technology and human knowledge give new dimensions to and facilitate a new understanding of both the laws of nature and social laws. We must not be afraid to change one or another law or thesis on the socioeconomic development of the party.

This is a law-governed prerequisite of social dialectics itself. We need not search in the works of the classics to see whether they have something to say about today's phenomena. To think like that means to act dogmatically; to think like that would make us conservatives, not revolutionaries, and would leave us behind social development. Being revolutionary means looking forward, acting in the spirit of the latest achievements of human knowledge in all fields and understanding the new social requirements and the aspirations of the working people and all the people; to consciously act at the head of the masses, by organizing and leading their work and struggle, means finding ways and means to ensure society's development and progress toward communism. [applause]

We will have to give serious consideration to the relations and place of the new democratic framework and bodies within our state; there is no doubt that they must become an integral part of the state and must contribute to continuously changing the state and increasing the role of the workers class and the people in leading the society.

We will have to pay attention to relations between the party and the new democratic management bodies; we will have to take into account the fact that these new democratic forms increase the responsibility of communists, who must act within these bodies to pool the people's efforts to implement our domestic and foreign policy. The party's leading political role means not to give orders but to convince and ensure the proper functioning of the democratic bodies.

Now, on the 60th RCP anniversary, we must set ourselves the task of further acting so that our party can continue to commendably fulfill its mission of creating the appropriate framework for ensuring that the workers class, all working people and all our people are the conscious shapers of their own destiny, well-being, happiness and communism. [applause, cheers, chants]

The new development stage requires an intensification of the political-educational activity of raising the professional, scientific and cultural training of the broad people's masses and all the people. We must base all our political-educational activity of molding the socialist consciousness of the new man on the revolutionary concept about the world and life, dialectical and historical materialism, the principles of scientific socialism and everything that is new in the field of science and human knowledge.

It is necessary to consistently combat mysticism, superstitions, retrogressive concepts, any manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism, racism and antisemitism and any manifestation which lowers and debases man. We must firmly act to develop the spirit of friendship and brotherhood between all working people, regardless of nationality as well as the spirit of work and responsibility for the collective in which each citizen carries out his activity and for the overall interests of the fatherland. We must powerfully develop the spirit of revolutionary humanism, the feeling of socialist justice, equity and ethics.

In this respect, highly responsible tasks devolve upon the radio and television, the press, state bodies, mass organizations and party bodies and organizations which must pool their forces to expand the activity of molding the new man. It is also necessary that all genres of creative work depict, in their specific forms, the new realities and the work of the builders of the most just and humane society in the world and combat and criticize shortcomings and backward ideas while also promoting what is new, progressive and worthy to be followed by all citizens of the fatherland.

We must never forget that art, literature and all creative work must be inspired from the people's life, from the bottomless source of our nation's humane spirit and from the wonderful traditions of struggle for social justice, national liberation, socialism and communism. [applause]

It is necessary to always bear in mind that we are building the socialist and communist society with and for the people. Therefore, the entire activity of our party and state must give priority to man and to continuously raising his professional, scientific and cultural level as well as his revolutionary and patriotic consciousness. On the party's 60th anniversary, I appeal to all communists to firmly act to continuously strengthen the party and its ideological, political and organizational unity. On each issue, we should consult with the party, the workers class and the people. Let us work and live together with the people, in the spirit of the principles of communist ethics and equity. [applause, cheers, chants]

From this high rostrum, I extend the following ardent appeal to the young communists and all our fatherland's youth: Dear young comrades and friends, learn and work; thoroughly prepare yourselves to always be able to serve the people, their well-being and happiness and the fatherland's freedom and independence; continuously increase the level of your professional and technical training; master the wonderful achievements of science and overall human knowledge and the revolutionary concept about the world, namely dialectical and historical materialism. The historical stage in which you were born and are living sets noble ideals for you; continue to climb the great steps of knowledge and deeply study the secrets of nature and the laws of social development to accelerate progress and civilization, while giving your best in the service of man and his dignity, freedom and happiness. [applause , cheers, chants]

Our fatherland's youth has never had such great prospects for asserting and fulfilling their dreams and aspirations as today. Dear comrades and friends, commit yourselves with all your youthful force and elan to the struggle for the revolutionary change of mankind and for the construction of the most just social system, communism. [applause, cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades,

From the very appearance in our country of the first workers circles, of the first progressive militants, relations of cooperation and international solidarity were established with circles and progressive and revolutionary personalities in other countries. The Romanian revolutionaries, progressive people and socialists maintained active relations with the builders of scientific socialism--Marx, Engels and other revolutionaries--and participated actively in the Communist International and then in the Socialist International and various international bodies and congresses.

Later they maintained links with Lenin, with other Russian revolutionaries and revolutionaries from neighboring countries; they participated actively in various international events against the imperialist World War I. The Romanian revolutionaries organized special detachments and struggled for the victory of the October Revolution. They were present in the war against fascism in Spain, in the partisans' movement in France and other countries during World War II. After World War II, the RCP granted and continues to grant active support to the revolutionary movements for national liberation and to the peoples' struggle for independence. Ever since its foundation, our party has always struggled for relations based on equality, respect for independence and each party's right to formulate its own line in conformity with the conditions under which it carries out its activity.

Life has demonstrated that great harm was caused to both the given parties and to the principles of equality and international cooperation when these principles were violated. In the spirit of the revolutionary traditions, our party is taking extensive action to develop international relations with all communist and workers parties, with all the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with all democratic and anti-imperialist forces. It consistently places its relations on the principles of equality, mutual respect, exchange of experience and mutual assistance and of international solidarity. Life--the supreme judge--has demonstrated that only on this basis can the strengthening of international solidarity be ensured and a new stage in the struggle for social progress, independence and peace be achieved. [applause]

We live in an epoch of great revolutionary, social and national changes. It can be stated that colonialism on the whole has been eliminated for good. The anti-imperialist and progressive forces and scores upon scores of peoples are intensively struggling against imperialism and neocolonialism, and to ensure each nation's independent progress. The overall development of international life clearly proves that the formation and development of national states in the current epoch is a particularly important stage for social progress, for eliminating underdevelopment, for the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for achieving a better and more just world.

Under current conditions it is more than ever necessary to strengthen the national independence of all peoples, this being one of the basic tasks of revolutionaries, communists and all those advocating progress, cooperation and peace. [applause]

The economic crisis and accentuation of the world social and political crisis is leading to a forceful accentuation of social and class contradictions, an intensified redividing of the world and the spheres of influence and to perpetuating the policy of domination and interference in the affairs of other countries.

We are witnessing an intensified activity by various fascist or neofascist circles, actions against freedom and democratic rights, against the achievements of the workers class and other categories of working people; we are witnessing intensive racist, chauvinist, nationalist and anti-semitic propaganda. All this is being used by the most reactionary circles to split the masses of working people and set them at loggerheads so as to strengthen the domination and oppression of these circles and ensure the continuation of the policy of social and national exploitation.

At the same time, anticommunist propaganda, propaganda against the progressive forces in general, is increasing. One must never forget the conclusions we can draw from history, which show that the attacks against socialism and communism have always been a diversion and part and parcel of the policy of eliminating democratic freedoms, of the people's rights, and part and parcel of the policy of aggression and war.

Under these circumstances, it is necessary more than ever to strengthen the unity and cooperation between the workers class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the working people everywhere and among all peoples desirous of freedom and peace, to reject all actions taken by the reactionary circles and any form of neofascist manifestations, to defend democratic freedoms and to ensure each nation's social progress and independence. [cheers, chants: We will work and struggle to defend peace]

Dear comrades,

The development of international life poses more and more the problem of new peoples embarking upon the road to socialism. Socialism has become a powerful world force. Despite all shortcomings and difficulties which have existed in one or another country, the prestige of socialism as the only social system that ensures mankind's liberation from exploitation and oppression, that opens up the road to a better and more just society, is asserting itself more and more forcefully.

Undoubtedly, new states will embark in various ways on the road to socialism, as happened in Romania and other countries. This is normal when we consider the great differences in the economic, social and national development, the history and the institutions that exist in one or another country. However, it is precisely the diversity of ways of building socialism that even more forcefully shows its superiority and ensures the future transition of all mankind to a system without classes, to communism. [applause]

In the spirit of scientific socialism and of revolutionary theory and practice one must understand that social revolution and national liberation is not the result of an exported revolution--it cannot be imported or copied--but is the result of the action of objective laws, of the struggle waged by the revolutionary and progressive forces in each country.

At the same time, it is necessary to resolutely reject any outside interference with the support of reactionary forces from any country; it is necessary to reject efforts aimed at counterrevolution in any form they may appear. Each people enjoys the right to free socioeconomic development and to building the social system it desires, without any outside interference, and life has demonstrated that there is no force in the world and never will there be any able to stop the peoples in their triumphant march toward socialism and communism. [applause, chants: Ceausescu--peace]

In its international activity, Socialist Romania gives priority to strengthening relations of cooperation with all socialist countries, in particular with its neighboring countries. We act to surmount differences and strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries--an essential condition for developing the socialist society in each country and for asserting its prestige and its ideals in the world and for the policy of detente, independence and peace.

We pay special attention to relations with the developing countries as part and parcel of the policy of cooperation in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. We are developing relations with the nonaligned countries, with all small and medium-sized countries. At the same time, Romania, acting in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, is also actively developing relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all world states, irrespective of social system. We firmly place Romania's overall international relations on the principles of full equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, of renunciation of the use and threat of force. We firmly advocate the unflinching respect for each people's right to free and independent development as it desires, without any outside interference. [applause, cheers, chants]

Romania is actively participating in the Madrid meeting and is devoted to cooperation and security in Europe. We believe that everything should be done to ensure that the documents signed in Helsinki are uniformly implemented to give a new impetus to developing cooperation among all countries on our continent. We firmly advocate that a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe be convened, meetings devoted to security be convened and new steps in the direction of developing scientific, economic and cultural cooperation be achieved. It is necessary to do everything to stop the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles in Europe. In this context, we believe that the proposals presented at the 26th CPSU Congress by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Brezhnev, are very important for organizing a disarmament conference and for proceeding to negotiations on stopping the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles. Certainly, the organization of the conference on disarmament and of the negotiations must ensure that all states participate on an equal footing and that firm and compulsory commitments be achieved for all that will lead to the cessation of the arms race, to stopping the deployment and to eliminating existing missiles and to opening the road to real measures for disarmament and trust on our continent.

Romania, as well as all Warsaw Pact socialist countries, advocates the beginning--as soon as possible--of negotiations aimed at resolving all problems confronting mankind. The rejection or postponement of the negotiations cannot be justified with the statement that the proposals made in this respect only represent propaganda. Public opinion everywhere expects constructive proposals from the NATO countries, from the United States, and for them to accept the beginning of negotiations. At the same time, it is necessary that other countries, or groups of countries such as the developing ones, the nonaligned countries, generally small and medium-sized countries act and present proposals with a view to resolving the complex problems of the present-day world. All countries are responsible for achieving detente and peace, defending the freedom and independence of peoples and promoting a new policy of equality and cooperation among nations.

Instead of propaganda for the arms race and war, let us make propaganda for peace. Let negotiations begin and let proposals and the actions aimed at disarmament and detente of each side be presented openly to public opinion. Only then can one see who is only making propaganda and who is taking concrete action for peace.

It is generally necessary for us to act with all our might to stop the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily general nuclear disarmament. Let us voice a firm no to atomic-nuclear weapons, to the arms race; let us achieve the most powerful weapon in the world able to oppose war, the weapon of the peoples' unity in the struggle for peace and for the peoples' supreme right to life and freedom. [cheers, chants]

Everything must be done to cut back military expenditures which have exceeded $500 billion annually and which thus constitute a heavy burden for all peoples. Worth mentioning is the fact that more and more public opinion, politicians and broad government circles in all countries and on all continents are taking an increasingly firm position against increasing military expenditures and advocate their cessation. This demonstrates that the peoples are able to and must stop the arms race. [cheers, chants: Ceausescu--peace]

Let us do all we can to place the human and material means and the excellent achievements of science and knowledge at the service of peoples and their well-being and freedom.

Dear comrades,

The current international economic and political situation requires more than ever that everything possible be done to achieve a new international economic order that will ensure a more rapid development of the countries lagging behind and, at the same time, open prospects for the progress of the overall world economy and the achievement of relations of equity and equality among all world nations.

We are deeply concerned over the tension and conflicts that exist in various parts of the world. Romania has always advocated and continues to advocate concrete action aimed at stopping the aggravation of the international situation and at resolving all current problems by negotiations. We are particularly concerned over the situation in Lebanon, primarily the military actions undertaken by Israel in that country. We believe that it is necessary to stop any military action and to strictly respect Lebanon's integrity and sovereignty.

We hope that all Lebanese forces who desire Lebanon's existence and its independence, irrespective of political and religious conviction, will understand that the time has come to stop their fighting and unite to ensure Lebanon's existence and its independence and the Lebanese people's free life. It is also necessary to proceed to resolve the Middle East problems by negotiations with the participation of all sides involved, including the PLO. In this respect, we believe that it is necessary to organize an international conference within the United Nations to achieve a comprehensive peace that will lead to Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and to resolving the Palestinian people's problem by creating an independent Palestinian state and to ensuring the integrity and independence of all states in that area.

In our view there is no conflict in any part of the world that will justify the use of weapons. All these conflicts can and must be resolved by negotiations and peaceful means alone. It is in the interests of both the peoples concerned, in the interest of the overall policy of detente, national independence and peace, to do everything to rapidly resolve existing conflicts and any problems between countries by negotiations alone.

We firmly advocate the active participation of all states, irrespective of size of social system, in resolving all problems. In particular, we believe the small and medium-sized countries and the nonaligned ones must play an increasingly active role in discussing and solving all international problems.

It is necessary to increase the role played by the United Nations, by its organizations and other international forums in democratically resolving the complex problems of international life.

Two diametrically opposed tendencies are developing in the present-day world: the tendency of the policy of force, of interference in internal affairs and war, and the tendency of detente, independence and peace. There is no middle road between those tendencies. Mankind's life and the civilization achieved throughout a millenia are endangered. That is why it is necessary for all progressive forces and peoples everywhere to raise their voice and utter a determined no to the policy of tension, force and war. We must do all we can to defend the supreme right of each and all people--the right to life and freedom. We must do all we can to ensure mankind's present and future. [cheers, chants: Ceausescu--peace]

It lies in the power of peoples and of all realistic progressive forces everywhere to consciously act to stop war and ensure detente, peace and international cooperation. Paraphrasing Eminescu, we can say that there is both strength and power within us, the people, and if we want we can change the world and can and must ensure peace. [cheers, chants]

In this spirit, the RCP and Socialist Romania will continue to act, as they have done up to now, consistently and very firmly, to contribute to the cause of peace, independence and international cooperation and to achieve a world of social justice and national equality, a world in which each nation, each people is able to freely develop, a world of peace. [applause]

Esteemed comrades,

We are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the RCP at the beginning of the new 5-year plan that is opening up bright prospects for all our people. All our people have welcomed this glorious anniversary with great achievements in fulfilling the 1981 plan--the first year of the 5-year plan. It is necessary for us to do all we can to successfully fulfill this year's plan, to create a lasting basis with a view to fulfilling the overall 5-year plan and raising our country onto a new level of socioeconomic development and improving the material and cultural living standard of our people.

I am convinced that all our party will act in complete unity to unite the efforts of the workers class and all working people, irrespective of nationality, of all our people in this tremendous activity devoted to the fatherland's flourishing, to the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

I am convinced that our wonderful workers class, all our working people and all our people, closely united under the party's leadership and within the SDUF, will take determined action aimed at implementing the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and at firmly advancing toward their golden dream--communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, please permit me to express warmest thanks from this rostrum to all communists, the workers class, to all working people irrespective of nationality and to all people for the proof of confidence they have shown on the occasion of this anniversary toward myself, toward our Communist Party. I believe that that confidence is an expression and proof of the fact that the party and all our people appreciate the policy practiced by the party-state leadership and express their determination to spare no effort to ensure the implementation of that domestic and international policy.

I want to assure the party and people--on the occasion of this glorious anniversary of our party--that I will also do all I can in the future, as in fact I have done up to now, to fulfill my duties toward the party and people and to respond to their trust with the firm determination to do all I can to unite the efforts of all our party and people, because only the entire party and all our people will be able to ensure the victory of communism, independence and sovereignty of Romania. [cheers, chants]

From this high rostrum once again I want to appeal to the party and all our people to do all we can, dear comrades and friends, to implement the party program and to raise our fatherland onto new peaks of progress and civilization. Our people's well-being and happiness, the strengthening of independence and sovereignty, of socialism and communism are in the secure hand of the workers class, of our people under the leadership of communists. Let us constantly strengthen the unshakable unity between the party and people. [cheers, chants]

Long live the RCP, the leading political force of our nation, the guarantee for making our people's dreams of communism come true. [cheers, chants]

Long live our workers class, the leading class of all our nation on the road to socialism and communism; long live our glorious people, the builders of the new socialist and communist life. [cheers, chants]

Long live cooperation among all socialist countries, among all communist and workers parties, among all progressive and anti-imperialist forces; long live international solidarity. [cheers, chants]

May the policy of internat[illegible]l cooperation triumph; may peace on earth triumph. [cheers, chants]

Ceausescu Receives Award

AU091342 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] On the 60th anniversary of the RCP, the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decided and decreed in a common document to confer the supreme title of honor of "Hero of the Socialist Republic of Romania" on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. The high titles were awarded during a ceremony which took place yesterday afternoon at the Palace of the Republic. A message from the Political Executive Committee of the RCP, the State Council, the Government and the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly addressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was read on this occasion. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his gratitude at the end of the ceremony.

Wreath Laying Ceremonies

AU091920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 May (AGERPRES)--Homage was paid on May 9, the day of winning Romania's state independence and the day of victory over fascism, to those who laid down their lives for the lofty ideals of national independence and sovereignty.

Wreaths were laid on the occasion at the memorial of the heroes of the struggle for the liberty of the people and of the homeland, for socialism, at the memorial of the heroes of the homeland and at the memorial of the Soviet soldiers in Bucharest.

Attending the ceremonies were Ion Dinca, Ludovic Fazekas, Gheorgeh Pana, Petru Enache, Nicolae Giosan, Constantin Olteanu, Cornel Onescu, Richard Winter, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the government, of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, executives of the Ministry of National Defence and of the Ministry of the Interior, of central institutions, mass and public organizations, active and retired generals, former unit commanders in the anti-Hitlerite war, anti-fascist veterans, delegations of working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions.

Present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest, military attaches, other members of the diplomatic corps.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of the Central Committee of the RCP, of the State Council and the Government of Romania, the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of the Interior, the GTUCR [General Union of Ronanian Trade Unions] Central Council, the Central Committee of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] and the Council of the Union of Communist Students Associations of Romania, the RCP Committee of the Bucharest Municipality and the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the Bucharest municipality, the Committee of Veterans of the War Against Fascism, on behalf of several enterprises in the capital city, as well as garlands of flowers on behalf of the Young Pioneers.

Wreaths were also laid on behalf of the diplomatic corps.

V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the USSR in Bucharest, the military attache and members of the embassy were present at the ceremony at the memorial of the Soviet soldiers.

The same day, a wreath laying ceremony took place at the Tincabesti Cemetery of the British soldiers who died in Romania in the struggle against fascism.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the State Council and the government, the Ministry of National Defence, the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the Bucharest Municipality, the diplomatic corps, as well as garlands on behalf of the Young Pioneers.

Attending the ceremony were Gheorghe Radulsescu, vice president of the State Council, Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, Silviu Curticeanu, secretary of the Presidency and of the State Council, Nicolae Ganea, first deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the Bucharest Municipality, members of the State Council and of the government, generals and officers, other officials.

John Michael Willson, charge d'affaires ad interim of Great Britain in Bucharest, members of the British Embassy, as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest, members of the diplomatic corps were present.

On the same occasion, wreaths were laid at the Ghencea Military Cemetery, at the cemeteries of the Soviet soldiers of Herastrau and Jilava, the cemeteries of the Romanian and Soviet soldiers all over the country.

PORTUGAL'S CUNHAL ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Greeted at Airport

AU101932 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] At the invitation of the RCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] led by Secretary General Comrade Alvaro Cunhal arrived in Bucharest tonight on a friendship visit to our country. The delegation also comprises Comrade Angelo Veloso, candidate member of the Political Commission of the PCP Central Committee. The delegation was met at Otopeni Airport by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, Comrade Ghizela Vass, member of the RCP Central Committee, and party activists.

Talks With Ceausescu

AU111653 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General, met with Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], who is paying a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, and by Comrade Angelo Veloso, candidate member of the Political Commission of the PCP Central Committee.

During the talk the two sides briefed each other on activities and concerns of the RCP and PCP, and exchanged detailed views on developing relations of militant friendship and solidarity between the two parties. They also discussed traditional ties of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Romania and Portugal, and topical international political issues and the workers and communist movement. The talk proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also gave a dinner in honor of Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, attended by Comrades Iosif Banc, Ludovic Fazekas, Dumitru Popescu, Petre Enache and Ghizela Vass, members of the RCP Central Committee, as well as Comrade Angelo Veloso, candidate member of the Political Commission of the PCP Central Committee. During the dinner, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm and comradely friendship, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Alvaro Cunhal raised toasts.

Ceausescu's Dinner Toast

AU111836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 11 May 81

[Report on toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to 11 May Bucharest dinner for Portuguese communist leader Alvaro Cunhal]

[Text] Bucharest, 11 May (AGERPRES)--After expressing his satisfaction at the good relations between the two parties, Nicolae Ceausescu said among other things in his toast:

We wish the relations of collaboration and solidarity between our parties to contribute to strengthening the cooperation among all the progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for social progress, for collaboration and peace. Under the present international circumstances, we consider that action is necessary to be taken in all firmness for strengthening the solidarity and collaboration among these forces. We must especially take energetic action for detente, for independence and peace, for halting the arms race and for disarmament, first of all for nuclear disarmament, for a new world economic order, for settling all the interstate problems, all the conflicts only by peaceful means, by negotiations.

Ceausescu pleaded for strengthening the solidarity and the collaboration of all the progressive and democratic forces on the European continent, in order to conclude successfully the conference in Madrid.

The head of the Romanian state also notes with satisfaction the good relations between Romania and Portugal, considering that the friendship between the two parties makes its contribution to the continuous development of this collaboration.

Cunhal's Toast

AU111840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 11 May 81

[Report on toast by Portuguese communist leader Alvaro Cunhal at 11 May Bucharest dinner given by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] Bucharest, 11 May (AGERPRES)--The relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Portuguese Communist Party have a long tradition, said Alvaro Cunhal in his toast. They are fraternal relations of friendship, grounded on mutual interests, and that is why accidental different opinions have never hindered the fraternal understanding and cooperation.

Cunhal eulogised the support granted by the RCP to the struggle fought by the Portuguese communists against fascism. He has stressed that under the present international circumstances, given the new tendencies of aggression of imperialism that threaten the peoples' security and the world peace, all the forces of the social progress, the democratic, socialist forces more than ever must strengthen their friendship, the cooperation for national independence and peace.

Reminding that the two parties unfold their activity under very much differing conditions, he said: This does not prevent the cooperation, fraternity and friendship between the two parties and the convergence of their actions on the line of attaining the same targets.

Cunhal also said that the relations between the RCP and the PCP [Portuguese Communist Party] might and must make an important contribution to the development of the relations of friendship between the two peoples, between the two states.

COMMUNIQUE ON ANDREI'S VISIT TO ARGENTINA

AU111316 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 May 81 p 8

["Joint Romanian-Argentine Communique" on Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei's visit to Argentina, signed in Buenos Aires on 9 May]

[Text] Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania paid an official visit to the Republic of Argentina between 6 and 8 May 1981 at the invitation of the Argentine Government in response to the 1978 visit to Romania by Foreign Minister Oscar Antonio Montes.

President of the Argentine nation Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola (Ret) received Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, who conveyed to him a message of friendship, best wishes for health, and for peace and progress for the Argentine people, on behalf of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Expressing thanks for the message, the Argentine head of state conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings and sincere wishes for well-being and success, and for prosperity to the Romanian people.

The Romanian foreign minister had talks with Foreign Minister Dr Oscar Hector Camilion; with Dr Lorenzo Sigaut, minister of economy and finance; Eng Eduardo Valentin Oxenford, minister of industry and mining, and Dr Carlos Gracia Martinez, minister of trade and maritime interests.

The foreign minister conducted official talks in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and mutual understanding and esteem.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the positive evolution of the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries, relations based on the common Latin culture, and expressed the view that both the legal and political framework of bilateral relations, and the economic, scientific and technical potential of the two nations create favorable conditions for continuously developing them in all areas.

Thus, Foreign Ministers Stefan Andrei and Oscar Camilion signed a mining cooperation agreement, which is already being implemented in the form of a joint project carried out by the Romanian enterprise Geomin and the Argentine Organization for Regional Mining Development (DMR) on the exploration and exploitation of ferrous and non-ferrous ores in the province of La Rioja. The ministers also exchanged notes on extending a financial agreement to 1983 and on increasing credit to $100 million.

Both sides agreed on measures designed to expand and diversify commercial exchanges on a sound and balanced basis, and to accelerate negotiations on cooperation projects in various areas, especially in those of mining, machine building, petroleum, chemical industry, agriculture and livestock. Among other things, the ministers agreed on the establishment this year of a Romanian-Argentine chamber of commerce; on reactivation of links between Romanian enterprises and the State Petroleum Enterprise (Y.P.F.) in connection with deliveries of drilling installations, components and spare parts covered by the financial agreement on which notes were exchanged during the visit; finalization in the coming few months of a contract on the delivery of five water-well-drilling installations by the Romanian foreign trade enterprise "Industrialexport" to the Argentine company "Obras Sanitarias de la Nacion"; due preparations for the fifth session of the Joint Romanian-Argentine Commission for Trade and Economic Cooperation, scheduled to take place in Buenos Aires in the last quarter of this year.

The two foreign ministers agreed to intensify direct contacts and exchange visits at all levels, both at governmental level and between institutions, enterprises and businessmen, thus permitting a better mutual understanding and continuous increase and diversification of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation.

The two ministers also examined measures to intensify Romanian-Argentine cooperation in the areas of culture, science and technology, and of use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Both sides agreed that the first meeting of the joint commission for scientific and technological cooperation should be held in Bucharest between 24 and 26 July 1981.

The ministers also agreed that the fourth meeting of the Joint Commission for Cultural Cooperation should also be held in Bucharest toward the end of this year and that it should establish a program of cultural exchanges for the 1982-83 period.

During their talks the two ministers expressed the joint view that the complex international situation requires constructive contributions by all states, so that, through a responsible dialogue proceeding in an atmosphere of mutual respect, progress can be made jointly toward solving mankind's current problems.

In this context both sides reasserted their support for the principles and aims of the UN Charter, for strengthening international peace and security and for strict observance of the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty in interstate relations, and emphasized the need to respect the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, non-use or threat of force in international relations, and each nation's right to a free and independent development and to its territorial integrity.

The ministers stressed the need for vigorous actions to preclude the deterioration of the current international situation and to peacefully solve interstate conflicts in various parts of the world, through negotiations capable of consolidating the policy of detente and cooperation, that being the only way to guarantee international peace and security.

The two sides resolutely spoke out for general and total disarmament under efficient international control, and primarily for nuclear disarmament.

The sides fully agreed on the fact that a balance of forces can and must be achieved not by intensifying the arms race, but by gradual and continuous reductions at international level.

Stressing the importance of security in Europe for international peace and understanding, the two ministers expressed the trust that the Madrid conference will adopt positive measures in all areas to consolidate and implement the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole.

Both sides emphasized the need to finally eliminate colonialism in all its forms, and censured all forms of foreign domination and of division of the world into zones of influence.

The Romania Government reaffirmed its resolute support for the legitimate demands of the Republic of Argentina in connection with the Malvine Islands, and for urgent implementation of the UN General Assembly resolutions No 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII) and 31/4917. The Romanian and Argentine foreign ministers expressed their governments' conviction that the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order is an essential condition for solving the world economic crisis, eliminating the dangerous gap between developed and developing countries, securing international peace and security, and intensifying fruitful cooperation among all nations.

The two foreign ministers stressed the need to strengthen the UN role in developing international cooperation and understanding and in settling the gravest current problems, and highlighted the importance of the contribution that the developing and nonaligned countries can make in this respect.

Expressing satisfaction with the fruitful cooperation established between the two countries in international bodies, the two foreign ministers agreed to further intensify this cooperation within the United Nations, the "Group of 77" and all other international bodies.

Both ministers expressed satisfaction with the cordial, frank and friendly atmosphere in which the talks proceeded, and with the positive results of the visit, which have shown the essential role played by such personal contacts for developing the good Romanian-Argentine relations.

In consequence, the two ministers reasserted the sides' desire to continue with periodical political consultations and exchange visits at various levels.

Minister Stefan Andrei invited Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Hector Camilion to pay an official visit to Romania.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure; a date will be jointly set later.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES MITTERRAND ON VICTORY

AU111635 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] On the election of Francois Mitterrand to the high position s president of the French Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, extended to the president-elect of the French Republic congratulations, best wishes for personal health and happiness, and wishes for the friendly French people's prosperity and progress on his own behalf and on behalf of the Romanian people.

In a cable, Ceausescu states that this electoral success is a historic victory of the democratic leftwing forces in France, who thus write a new page in the chronicle of struggle for renewing social changes, democracy, independence and peace. The cable then reads: I recall with pleasure our meetings and talks, and I am convinced that this dialogue will continue to expand, both concerning bilateral Romanian-French relations and the just and equitable resolution of the great problems facing mankind today.

In conclusion, the cable expresses the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between Romania and France, based on mutual trust and esteem, will continue to intensify during Francois Mitterrand's presidency, to the benefit of both our peoples and in the interest of peace, independence and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

MIJATOVIC CONGRATULATES MITTERRAND ON ELECTION

LD111348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)--On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency, has congratulated Francois Mitterrand on being elected president of the Republic of France, wishing him every success in carrying out this responsible duty.

CONGOLESE PRESIDENT SASSOU-NGUESSO PAYS VISIT

Welcomed at Airport

LD111710 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)--Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the republic, and president of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, arrived with his spouse this afternoon for a short friendly visit to our country. At Belgrade airport President Sassou-Nguesso was accorded the highest state and military honors on his arrival and was welcomed by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, with his wife, Mira Stupica, and by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Bragoluub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Sukrija Uzunovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; and other Yugoslav personages. President Sassou-Nguesso was accompanied by top-ranking officials from the friendly, nonaligned African country. [Passage indistinct] official Congolese-Yugoslav talks are expected to begin this evening [passage indistinct].

Official Talks Open

LD112042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1840 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)--The official Yugoslav-Congolese talks began at the Palace of the Federation this evening. Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, are having talks with Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and president of the Republic of the Congo. The following are taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Sukrija Uzunovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Valdo Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and other personalities. On the Congolese side are Pierre Nze, minister of foreign affairs; Camillo Bongo, secretary general of the General Secretariat of the Labor Party Central Committee; and other personalities. It is expected that in the talks further bilateral cooperation and topical issues of international relations, in particular in the light of the application of the policy of nonalignment, will be discussed. Following the talks, Mijatovic plans to give a dinner in honor of S[illegible]u-Nguesso and other guests from the friendly People's Republic of the Congo.

More on Talks

LD120048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0024 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, together with Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, had an exchange of opinions here this evening with Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the republic and president of the Council of Ministers of the Peoples Republic of Congo.

At the start of their talks, memories were evoked of President Tito as one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement and the stateman who worked for the independence and free development of all countries in the world.

During their exchange of opinions on international problems, concern was expressed over the world situation and stress was laid on the need for the nonaligned countries to be further active so as to see negative tendencies stopped in the development of international relations and the way paved for their bettering and promotion.

During the talks, the role was underlined of Europe's non-aligned and neutral countries in the efforts to offer solutions rising above bloc notions of relations and acceptable to all.

Cvijetin Mijatovic stressed that Yugoslavia has been and remains opposed to all forms of foreign intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, regardless of who carries them out and under what pretext. Mijatovic also stressed the need for a wide engagement of small countries which are not resigned to the efforts to be turned into anyone's appendage, but want [words indistinct] masters of their fate, to influence the building of better and more democratic relations in the world.

The greatest attention was devoted to the Nonaligned Movement's activities in solving acute international problems and their engagement in all international bodies and forums in which political and economic problems are discussed.

President Sassou-Nguesso emphasized the necessity to respect specific features in the development of socialist social relationships. He also spoke about the current political situation in Africa. Both sides evaluated that it was necessary to offer full aid to the SWAPO movement in Namibia.

While considering bilateral relations, both sides expressed readiness for the promotion of cooperation, particularly in the field of economics.

The Congolese side called on Yugoslav economic organizations to join in the implementation of the People's Republic of the Congo's five-year development plan.

Cooperation between the LCY and the Congolese Labor Party was also discussed.

Mijatovic Hosts Dinner

LD112332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2227 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife gave a formal dinner this evening at the Palace of the Federation in honor of President of the People's Republic of the Congo Denis Sassou-Nguesso and his wife.

In addition to Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other Yugoslav persons who took part in the talks, the dinner was also attended by Fadilu Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency; Vojo Srzentic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Vuko Dragasevic, Stojan Matkaliev and Stojan Andov, members of the Federal Executive Council; Jon Srbovan, president of the Presidium of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia; and a number of other high-ranking Yugoslav officials.

During the dinner, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Denis Sessou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, exchanged cordial informal toasts.

Having welcomed his guests, Cvijetin Mijatovic said that they [word indistinct] would be able to feel the spirit of friendship which Yugoslavia nurtures toward the people of the People's Republic of the Congo.

The talks which we held today and with which we are very satisfied, Mijatovic went on, have confirmed both sides' readiness to develop more rapidly (?bilateral) cooperation and economic (?cooperation). [passage indistinct]

But, Mijatovic added, this requires a constant strengthening of the independence of our policy and movement as a nonbloc global factor. Only in this way, we are convinced, can we as a movement realize that historic (?task) which contemporary development with its problems has placed before us.

Speaking about the (?nonaligned), Cvijetin Mijatovic said that in the interests of peace, security and freedom we oppose bloc divisions and intensifications, as well as rivalry and attacks on the independence of other countries in whatever form and from whomever they arise. But at the same time [word indistinct] constructive and equitable cooperation with all countries, so that we can be more successful in building up a world of peace, security, and more just political and economic relations. We (?do not judge) a country's policy according to its size or power, rather according to its policy and (?behavior), and the degree of which it really [words indistinct] (?freedom) and independence of peoples, security in the world, progress and the general aspiration of mankind toward progress.

Of even greater significance, Mijatovic went on, is the contribution of smaller countries to the above aims, for [words indistinct] small countries do not wish to be an object or hanger-on of alien policy or alien interests, but the subject of (?building) better relations in the world.

But this democratization is unimaginable without an urgent and complete elimination of the remains of colonialism, racism and apartheid from international relations.

Finally, Civjetin Mijatovic emphasized Yugoslavia's complete solidarity with the (?people) of Namibia and (?their sole legitimate representative) SWAPO, who are being offered and will continue to be offered full support in their struggle for freedom and independence. (?He) emphasized once again the satisfaction of the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium at this meeting and the talks which reaffirmed Yugoslav-Congolese friendship and closeness of aspirations, and Mijatovic then toasted President Sassou-Nguesso, his spouse and associates, wishing them comprehensive progress in the People's Republic of the Congo, the continued strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and success for the policy of nonalignment in the interests of all peoples.

Report on Dinner Toasts

LD120122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0037 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic gave a dinner here in Belgrade this evening in honour of Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

In a toast to his guest, Mijatovic underlined the importance of the movement of non-alignment, on the principles of which both countries are governed and which contributes to the closeness of their foreign policies.

Referring to the democratization of international relations, inconceivable without the elimination of the remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid, Mijatovic underlined Yugoslvaia's solidarity with the people of Namibia and its legitimate representative--SWAPO.

In replying to the toast, President Sassou-Nguesso paid due tribute to President Tito, one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement. The success made by Yugoslavia's people under Tito's leadership in building socialism is a confirmation of the idea that everybody should build socialism according to his conditions, the Congolese president added.

President Sassou-Nguesso emphasized at the same time that the movement of the nonaligned countries in spite of difficulties, had been peristently and vigorously continuing its (?actions) for the national liberation of all, particularly of African peoples, in the struggle against apartheid, neocolonialism and exploitation of the masses of people deprived of their rights.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD120956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0902 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG)--After a brief friendly visit to Yugoslavia, Congolese President and Congolese Labour Party Central Committee President Denis Sassou-Nguesso left Belgrade this morning. President Sassou-Nguesso was guest of the Presidency of Yugoslavia. During the Yugoslav-Congolese talks yesterday, which passed in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic and President Sassou-Nguesso conducted a thorough exchange of views on the further development of bilateral cooperation and topical international problems. They devoted particular attention to the activities in the Non-aligned Movement.

GUINEA ARMY MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival Reported

LD081702 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG)--Gen Lansane Diane, minister of the People's Army and member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Democratic Party of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, arrived this afternoon on an official and friendly visit to our country and to our Armed Forces.

During his visit to our country, the guest from friendly and nonaligned Guinea will have meetings and talks with his host, Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense. Gen Lansane Diane and members of his delegation will visit some units and installations of our Armed Forces.

Talks With Ljubicic

LD081718 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1334 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG)--Gen of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for national defense, and Gen. Sansane Diane, Guinea's defense minister, today discussed the promotion of cooperation between their two countries' armed forces.

Minister Diane is on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its armed forces now at the head of a military delegation of Guinea.

Also today, Gen. Diane visited the Marshal Tito center of military schools of the Yugoslav People's Army and was informed there on the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection in Yugoslavia as well as on the organization of schooling in the Yugoslav People's Army.

Meeting With Hodza

LD112058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Member Fadilj Hodza and Guinean Defense Minister and Guinean Democratic Party Central Committee Political Bureau member Lansane Diane today expressed satisfaction over the constant development of cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries in various fields, on the [word indistinct] set by Presidents Tito and Sekou Toure.

Minister Lansane, who is paying an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia as a guest of Yugoslav Defense Secretary Nikola Ljubicic, expressed satisfaction over the results of his talks during this visit.

Hodza and Lansane underlined the significance of intensified activity and efforts of non-aligned countries in the aim of overcoming the present complex situation in the world.

Hodza and Lansane stressed that the atmosphere of cordiality and closeness which exists between the two countries offers favourable possibilities for further promotion of cooperation in the economic, scientific, cultural, military-economic and other fields.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD112308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)--Guinean Defense Minister and Guinean Democratic Party Central Committee Political Bureau member Dram Lansane Diane left this afternoon Yugoslavia where he paid an official and friendly visit to the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES PRC NEWSPAPER DELEGATION

LD090532 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG)--A member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Aleksandar Grlickov today received a delegation to the Chinese Communist Party's theoretical journal RED FLAG. The delegation, headed by chief editor Xiong Fu, is currently on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY's organ, KOMMUNIST. Grlikov informed the Chinese delegation on social trends in Yugoslavia and the tasks of the LCY. Some current questions of international relations and the workers' movement in the world were also discussed.

MOSCOW TU DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD112304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)--A Moscow trade union council delegation has arrived here in Belgrade. The members of the Moscow delegation and representatives of the Federation of Belgrade Trade Unions will discuss the activity of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia in the sphere of organization of production and increasing the workers' standard of living.

ROTAR MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM U.S., CANADA

AU101940 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, has returned from an official visit to Canada and the United States. At the Ljubljana airport he made a statement to TANJUG in which he pointed out, among other things, that initiatives were made in the talks and programs were worked out to increase Yugoslavia's presence in these large markets.

[Begin recording] In both countries, full credit was given to our foreign policy and our stable development, and a warning was made about the economic stabilization program which, of course, was particularly discussed in the United States.

As regards Canada, it wishes to establish long-term relations with us not only in trade but also in the field of industrial cooperation, transfer and development of technology and joint investment. I think that we were well agreed on these foundations, and that with corresponding encouragement and work on our side we could expect increased results in trade with Canada soon. I particularly have in mind our exports.

In the United States, we were the guests of the administration. Our host was Mr Baldrige, secretary of commerce. In these talks, the interest of the present administration in ensuring a full continuity of the development of relations with our country was particularly manifested. It was particularly stressed this was fully in the interest of their policy and was one of its constants.

Of course, we discussed trade policy instruments and we tried to find the most concrete answer to the question of what the U.S. Government can do to create the best possible conditions for increasing our exports. I think that our hosts understood this, and in all their statements and in the definite promises of what they will do they created a situation on the basis of which we have the impression that their side will actually do what is possible under their system, so that more favorable conditions for our exports will be created, provided that we have suitable goods of high quality. We especially discussed joint ventures, industrial cooperation and cooperation in some infrastructure projects. We realistically discussed possible links to carry our projects in third countries. This was proposed by the U.S. side, which is notable. We discussed some quite specific projects for some OPEC countries. [end recording]

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES 'ARAFAT MESSAGE ON LEBANON

LD112120 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic has received a message from Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat. The message relates to the disturbing situation in connection with events in Lebanon and the activity of the Non-aligned Movement.

MIJATOVIC, MOJSOV RECEIVE SECURITY DAY GROUP

LD112024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)--On the occasion of 13 May, Security Day, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a delegation of the SFRY security organs and services, led by Franjo Herljevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs.

The delegation also included republican and provincial secretaries for internal affairs, leaders of the security services of the Yugoslav People's Army and officials and leading workers of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

As reported in a communique, the federal secretary for internal affairs informed Comrades Mijatovic and Mojsov about the topical security situation in our country, the struggle against exponents of hostile, criminal and other socially harmful activity, and in particular about the measures which security organs and services are taking in connection with the counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo. He expressed the conviction that the security organs and services, through their pooled forces and in cooperation with other subjects of social self-protection, would succeed in exposing and defeating exponents of counter-revolution.

Herljevic also said that the security organs and services were ready and able to carry out all tasks set for them by our socialist self-management community, that their mutual co-operation and unity in the whole country were very good and that they have been and remain faithful to Tito's path of protecting brotherhood, unity, freedom, independence and other gains of the revolution.

In congratulating all members of the security organs and services on the forthcoming holiday on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Cvijetin Mijatovic paid tribute to the members of the security organs and services for their unselfish and successful work. He paid particular tribute to the members of the militia who forcefully and resolutely stamped out the hostile activities in Kosovo. Regardless of the wounds, insults and efforts to which they were subjected, they showed not only exemplary discipline, high moral and political consciousness, extreme patience and humanity, but also personal courage, sacrifice [words indistinct].

At the same time, Mijatovic emphasized that increased activity by the internal and foreign enemy and the complexity of the international (?situation) demand a strengthening of (?security), cadre and material training of its organs and services, and the continued development of social self-protection proceeding from the messages and standpoints [words indistinct] on the place and role of that system in our socialist self-management society. The president of the SFRY Presidency emphasized that the security services, as expert services, have made a significant contribution to the development of the (?system) of social self-protection up to now and that this should continue in future.

Finally, the joint conviction was expressed that members of the security organs and services, regardless of the difficulties and trials in carrying out their responsible duties, would continue in future, as they have done up to now, to be effective in carrying out tasks relating to the protection and defense of the gains of the revolution and all the other values of our socialist self-management society.

MIKULIC ARTICLE URGING NATIONAL UNITY CITED

LD112336 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] At this time, when we are marking the anniversary of Comrade Tito's death, Yugoslavia proudly emphasizes and reaffirms that the path we traveled together with Tito in the fateful prewar, war and postwar days is a path which gives us strength and ensures unity and a stable prospect. Among the achievements which Tito left us, emphasis is laid on the brotherhood and unity and socialist community of our nations and nationalities, for they have never been merely a slogan but a clearly formulated aim of the struggle prepared and carried out by our party, led by Tito.

Thus Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, begins his article for TANJUG on the occasion of the anniversary of Comrade Tito's death.

For Tito there could be no brotherhood, unity and community without equality, nor could equality be ensured in our conditions without brotherhood and unity. Tito said the resolve to respect the right to self-determination of all peoples must come to the forefront clearly and unambiguously, that is, not only the right of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, but also that of the Macedonians and Montenegrins, and in the same way, the right of the people in Vojvodina and Bosnia-Hercegovina to decide on whether to preserve their regional autonomy in a federative state. Emphasis must also be laid on the rights of national minorities--the Germans, Hungarians and Albanians--to equality.

Tito and the Yugoslav Communist Party always proceeded from the premise that the national question is one of the major questions of the contemporary world. It is an inevitable premise in the struggle for the construction of socialism for many countries, including those struggling for liberation from the colonial yoke and those who, having won their freedom, chose the policy of nonalignment, as well as those who have set out along the path of socialist construction and who are confronted with problems which are the consequences of unresolved intranational relations.

The Yugoslav Communist Party, led by Tito, succeeded in resolving the national question in our country in the best possible way. It could be said that our country had been most burdened with national contradictions in Europe. At that time few states in history had been created in such a way that, in a joint struggle against a joint enemy, the people who had until then been disunited forged their own unity, and through the lives of its country's best sons, realized their aim to build a better life for themselves and future generations in peace and freedom. Tito warned in particular that in the development of relations between the less and more economically developed--and this also applies to the whole of the contemporary world--tendencies toward national egoism can arise. In the event these tendencies are not reacted to in good time and with resolution, experience assures us that healthy intranational relations may be disturbed and the political situation may worsen. According to Tito, national hegemonism in a multinational community is not reserved for the so-called populous nations alone, just as national separatism is not expressed exclusively in the less populous nations. For Tito brotherhood and unity, as the foundation of the struggle for freedom in the prewar and war period, as well as after the victory of the revolution, has been and remains the foundation stone of Yugoslavia and its future development and prosperity.

This, among other things, was written by Branko Mikulic on the occasion of the anniversary of Tito's death.

VOJVODINA LC ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT, SECRETARY

AU120957 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1911 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Vojvodina Communists--New President--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Novi Sad, 27 Apr (TANJUG)--Over the forthcoming one-year period the communists should carefully and critically assess their weak points and advance the practice of ideological political action. Thus, they will prepare themselves in the best possible way for the forthcoming congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and quality to act as a party of action.

This view was set forth today at a session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

At this session the first president of the Provincial Committee for a one-year term in office was elected. The new president is Bosko Krunic, 52, the hiterto Presidency secretary of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee.

Bosko Krunic holds the degree of the faculty of law and has been a member of the Provincial Committee since 1976.

Today the Provincial Committee Presidency also elected from its ranks Vasa Milich, born in 1935, for new secretary of the Provincial Committee Presidency for a two-year term in office.

By these elections Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility and the introduction of one year-terms in office has been implemented in the Vojvodina top party leadership, too.

Hitherto president of the Provincial Committee Dusan Alimpich, who was today given credit for the development of the Vojvodina League of Communists in the eight years of his being at its head, continues as a member of the Provincial Committee Presidency.

The Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina is the first of the republican and provincial organizations of the Leagues of Communists in Yugoslavia to have introduced the one-year term in office for the function of the Presidency president.

The one-year term in office is already being implemented for the function of the Presidency president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

VOJVODINA OFFICIAL BODIES ON COMBATTING NATIONALISM

LD082018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Novi Sad, 8 May (TANJUG)--Today's joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina League of Communists concluded that it was the League of Communists' great duty and responsibility to fully inform the working people and citizens in Vojvodina about the reasons for the escalation of nationalism and counterrevolution in Kosovo and about the steps to eliminate the grave consequences. A critical and self-critical assessment of the practice in our own environment must be an integral part of this activity, while the basis for this action lies in the consistent implementation of the stands of the 11th LCY Congress, the Constitution and the law on associated labor.

The introductory report by Bosko Krunic, president of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina League of Communists and the discussion which followed it pointed out that this was a long-term ideopolitical action which requires all basic and municipal organizations and organs of the League of Communists of Vojvodina and all sociopolitical organizations to be capable of it. It was pointed out that the basic organizations of the League of Communists of Vojvodina should be made capable of independent assessment of the political and security situation, which should become an integral part of their daily activity and not only when excesses and other exceptional circumstances occur.

The League of Communists of Vojvodina and all other socipolitical organizations must more speedily get rid of the forum-type working method, end formalism and isolation, and also more speedily build a regular link between the basic organizations and the League of Communists leadership. This means faster development of methods of work by the League of Communists within the sociopolitical system and requires frequent visits by members of the Presidium and the Provincial Committee, as well as the municipal leaderships, to the basic organizations of the League of Communists of Vojvodina.

The action by the League of Communists of Vojvodina should center, more than until now, on ideopolitical activity in the field of education and upbringing, culture, information and certain other fields, and especially on the development of intranational relations and the equality of nations and nationalities.

Greater vigilance is now also necessary against the phenomena of separatist nationalism and irredentism, as well as against nationalism from unitarian positions which, under the cloak of protection of unity, in fact offers a platform of bureaucratic centralism. It was also pointed out that it would be very harmful and dangerous to allow an answer to Albanian nationalism and irredentism from the positions of Serbian or any other nationalism.

It was emphasized that sociopolitical activity should be centered on the implementation of economic stabilization, on the associating of work and resources and on the struggle of the League of Communists for the decisive role of the working class in social reproduction. The self-managing linking and coordination of the interests of associated labor in all republics and provinces can be most effective on this basis.

In its ideopolitical action, the League of Communists must more speedily get rid of opportunism and inertia within its ranks, as well as the fear of giving offense. The discussion particularly insisted on the wider inclusion of youth in the action. This is also the best method of ideopolitical training and education.

The presidents of the Municipal Conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina will be acquainted with the assessments of stances of today's session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina and the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in order to lead a united action.

PRISTINA ASSEMBLY DISMISSES SCHOOL AUTHORITIES

LD111616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 11 May (TANJUG)--The delegates of the Chamber of Associated Labor and of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Pristina Municipal Assembly today accepted the decision to take temporary measures for the social protection of the self-managing rights and of social property at the Nikola Tesla secondary technical school center in Obilic. With this decision the independent administrative organ [inokosni poslovodini organ] and his associates are being dismissed and the council of the center dissolved. Seluajdin Salua (president), Saip Fazlija and Ilija Djoric have been appointed temporary organ of the center. [Passage indistinct] explaining the introduction of compulsory measures at the technical school center in Obilic, Nazmi Recica, member of the Municipal Assembly Executive Council said that they were necessary in order to normalize the entire situation at the school, a number of whose students participated in the enemy demonstrations and refused to attend classes. As has been reported, 150 students took part in the recent enemy demonstrations and on 5 May about 700 of the school's 1600 students boycotted classes when they learned that one of their teachers, Ismet Beka, had been arrested on charges of enemy activity.

At today's session, the teachers and self-managing organs of the school were severely criticized for not taking timely measures to explain to the students the essence and character of enemy irredentist demonstrations. They were also criticized because 80 teachers, half of whom are members of the League of Communists, were not sufficiently committed to preventing the students' impermissible actions.

The delegates of the Pristina Municipal Assembly did not accept the assurances put forward by Besim Sehu and Spasen Tanaskovic, who are workers and representatives of the secondary school center in Obilic, that the current situation in the center is more favorable and that temporary measures need not be introduced. Criticisms were directed at the school center collective by delegates Zija Luuza, Milos Kovacevic, Medjid Sulua and Daut Jasanica. Daut Jasanica said that the school center in Obilic had been one of the critical points during the enemy demonstrations. He added that following several meetings, ideopolitical differentiations have begun among members of the League of Communists, teachers and youth organizations.

PRISTINA STUDENT CENTER OFFICIALS DISMISSED

LD121110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1019 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 12 May (TANJUG)--All three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo were in session today. At separate sessions the delegates adopted reports on the work of several provincial administration organs in the past year. The Sociopolitical Chamber adopted today, by emergency procedure, a decision to undertake measures of social self-protection of self-management rights and social property in relation to the students' center in Pristina. As a result of this decision, which was adopted as a result of the disturbed self-management relations and the threat to social intersts in the center, Sefki Stuba, the director, is dismissed from his duties and the workers' council of the students' center in Pristina is disbanded. At the same time, a temporary five-member organ has been nominated. Sefki Bitici, member of the Council of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation, has been appointed chairman of this organ. In explanation of the decision it is said that recently the students' center of Pristina University has been confronted with numerous problems. Among other things, the qualification structure of those employed there is very unfavorable and their attitude toward work is unsatisfactory. Despite measures which have been taken up to now, long standing habits, familiarism, an irresponsible attitude toward work obligations, especially in the restaurant, as well as other weaknesses, have not been overcome and the decision to undertake social self-protection measures in relation to self-management rights and social property in this organization is inevitable.

KOSOVO VETERANS' SESSION DISCUSSES 'ENEMY ACTIVITY'

LD112110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpts] Pristina, 11 May (TANJUG)--In preventing the escalation of the enemy activity, Kosovo veterans have demonstrated revolutionary spirit and loyalty to the LCY policy, to the brotherhood and unity of all of our nations and nationalities. Endorsing and implementing the assessments and attitudes presented at the sessions of the KOSOVO LCY Provincial Committee, of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and of the LCY Central Committee, 46,000 living veterans, Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and others, will not allow the undermining of the gains of our revolution and brotherhood and unity which were acquired by blood and for which 1.7 million people gave their lives. This was stressed at today's session of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo SUBNOR [Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia], which analyzed the causes and the consequences of enemy demonstrations in the province and the work of the veterans' organization in the past year.

Mehmet Malici, president of the Provincial Committee of SUBNOR, stressed in his introductory speech that Kosovo's veterans' organization demands that the culprits of those destructive enemy actions be most severely punished. Stressing that Kosovo's veterans have constantly engaged in activity to implement LCY policy, in whose context they were particularly involved in overcoming Kosovo's economic underdevelopment, Mehmet Malici said that in this activity the veterans' organization has been (?encountering) phenomena of nationalism of all shades as well as enemy [word indistinct] manifested in various forms.

Although the veterans reacted strongly, responsibly and with revolutionary zeal to some phenomena, such as the removal and tearing up of pictures and the desecration of memorials to the national liberation war veterans, deformations in culture, the upbringing and education of the young, bureaucratic attitudes in certain social services, some judiciary organs, inspection services and other negative phenomena, these actions have not met with the proper response. Malici said.

In Mehmet Malici's words, the raising of the young generation in the spirit of brotherhood and unity and togetherness of Yugoslav nations and nationalities will be the center of the next action by the Kosovo veterans' organization. Together with all other subjects, veterans will work even more decisively to ensure that activities in education and upbringing are permeated by revolutionary traditions. Veterans will also back the research and study of cultural heritage and traditions of the nations and nationalities from Marxist positions and in this context will work in particular for the affirmation of everything which contributes to the togetherness of nations and nationalities and to their indivisible links, Mehmet Malici stressed.

Pavle Jovicevic, member of the Council of the federation and people's hero, was the first speaker in the debate at today's session of the Provincial Committee of SUBNOR of Kosovo. He stressed that the veterans were witnesses of the struggle of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia as far back as the prewar period for the affirmation of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and witnesses of the splendid examples of togetherness in bourgeois Yugoslavia, in the national liberation struggle and socialist construction.

Recalling the demonstrations in 1968 and some other cases in which enemy activity was manifested and against which, as he said, no appropriate resistance was given, Jovicevic said that the existence of the continuity of irredentist activity was perfectly clear and that he did not agree with views which said that the latest nationalistic-irredentist vandalism "caught us napping." In his view, one cannot pass over all this without raising the question of responsibility for the lack of functioning of organized socialist forces and for cases of carelessness, inefficiency and unconscientious and irresponsible work.

Pavle Jovivecic said that he believes that at this veterans' meeting it should be stressed that in the province recently increasingly numerous attacks have been noticed on memorials which recall the national liberation struggle, on busts of people's heroes and other fighters. The monument to people's hero Petar Prlja, in front of the school in the village of Rznic in Decani municipality, has been destroyed for the second time.

Every attempt to condemn such a savage action of destroying the memorial to hero Prlja in the press has not, in Pavle Jovicevic's words, yielded any results due to the explicit ban imposed by two members of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, one of whom is responsible for ideo-political work, as well as by the information secretary of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly. The veterans' organization cannot and must not pass over all this in silence but must demand responsibility for the culprits, Jovicevic stressed.

Pointing out that it is the duty of all members of leading forums to struggle consistently and uncompromisingly for genuine equality of all nations and nationalities, Pavle Jovicevic said that it is both dishonorable and dishonest to attend these forums and keep silent about the position of one's own nation if its equality is being called into question. He believes that individual people from the ranks of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo have done this, first and foremost on account of their own careerist ambitions. In the same vein, it would also be dishonorable for communists from the ranks of Serbs and Montenegrins to keep silent and not to combat nationalism and chauvinism in their own nation, which emerges in the present situation.

Hajrula Skurti from Prizren expressed the view that this is not the time to go back to the past and to analyze past omissions and went on to stress that in this respect he does not agree with Pavle Jovicevic. I am in favor, Skurti stressed, of our coming to grips with the problems which we face.

Skurti said that the veterans have regularly pointed to nationalistic phenomena and other deformations in society but that they had not been energetic enough in the struggle against them because they too were affected by indifference and laxity, particularly in environments where the League of Communists was also passive.

There are no longer demonstrations in Pristina but the situation is very serious, [first name indistinct] Drmoncic said, noting that Albanian nationalists are not resting and are rattling with various threats.

The session of the committee adopted the work plan for next year and, in line with Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility, elected Danilo Vasic as new president of the Provincial Committee of SUBNDR of Kosovo with a 1-year mandate.

Ristic Levels Criticisms

LD120920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Crotian 1544 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpts] Pristina, 11 May (TANJUG)--Dusan Ristic, president of Kosovo Assembly and member of the President of the Kosovo League of Communists Central Committee, said when taking part in the debate at the session of the Kosovo Provincial Committee of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] that the situation in the province is still very complex.

As is known, the hostile counterrevolutionary actions are directed against everything which is most glorious in the history of our nations and nationalities, against brotherhood and unity, the sovereignty and integrity of Yugoslavia, the freedom of our nations and nationalities, and this means also against the freedom of Albanians in Yugoslavia.

If we bear this in mind, Ristic stressed, it is understandable that in the debates, and even in the discussion at today's session, emotions and confusion are manifested, and impatience too. We, as communists, as people whose aim it is to overcome enemy elements, to overcome the situation which has arisen, to ensure stability in the province and the peace and security of people, must triumph over emotion with reason. We must work on the overcoming of the problems which have arisen sensibly, critically, patiently, persistently and in a mobilizing and committed way. Nothing, it goes with saying, must be concealed and nothing must be pushed aside but everything which stands or has stood as an obstacle to the normal development of socialist self-managing relations, to the development and consolidation of brotherhood and unity, must be energetically combatted.

Ristic went on to stress that a blow must be dealt to liberalism, opportunism, the attitude of making compromises for compromise's sake in the League of Communists and in other sociopolitical organizations and organs of power in the province. He then dealt with some circumstances which have influenced in the development and fueling of nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo.

The League of Communists of Kosovo is in action. A step forward has been made. Ristic said that though curbed the enemy still acts. The focal point of involvement must be where the enemy's hotbeds are. In this context Dusan Ristic stressed, as was also repeated at yesterday's session of the Provincial Committee Presidium, that there must be a complete ideopolitical differentiation at Pristina University both of those whose positions are known and of those who are maintaining a persistent silence.

More energetic action by the League of Communists is necessary in Kosovo's power industry also. The communists of Pristina radio and television of 'Rilindja' and of a series of cultural institutions also face great obligations.

Dusan Ristic devoted some of his speech to the enemy activity coming from Albania, saying that the Presidium of the Provincial League of Communists Committee has adopted the attitude to the effect that, with the exception of state cooperation and economic relations which is a matter for federal organs, all protocols on cooperation by Kosovo cultural, education and other institutions and organizations with Albania no longer apply.

Dusan Ristic then went on to point out the significance which criticism and self-criticism have for the understanding of present problems and tasks and for the establishment of specific responsibility of organs and individuals without which, as he stressed, the ideopolitical battle cannot be waged. In this respect personal changes also certainly have their place. However, Ristic stressed, what is unacceptable is a "roll call" of all the cadres one after another, which is now heard from individuals. Because it goes without saying that while not neglecting the responsibility of all of us who work in Kosovo, the question which is also logically raised is--where were they when this or that happened? If we keep saying that Kosovo and every part of our country represent the interest and the concern of all, and they certainly do, then everyone, depending on the post he occupies, should also bear his share of the responsibility.

What is particularly unacceptable, Ristic stressed, is that individual comrades from Kosovo who live in Belgrade, Serbs and Montenegrins, behave as if they are not responsible for this. The question which arises is why do none of these cadres come back to live and work and to wage the battle together with all our cadres, Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins and many others for the development of socialism, for socialist self-management, for brotherhood and unity, and togetherness. Why is it only from Belgrade that they watch and "putting down marks" against one or another, accuse Serbs and Montenegrins of being careerists and such like. And they do this when good posts are secured for them and when it is made possible for them to speak on behalf of the province, but they have not got the slightest intention of returning here and sharing our fate with us.

Ristic recalled that this has been pointed out several times and that this question is rightly stressed in the talks of the working people and citizens, members of the Serbian and Montenegrin people in Kosovo. In his words this, and not merely political pressures and economic reasons, is also one of the reasons for uncertainty, lack of prospects and even the exodus of individuals from the ranks of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

All those who are interested in political stability in Kosovo and in stability and unity in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the country should contribute with their involvement to the joint struggle against all kinds of nationalism, in this case in particular against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and against the counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo, Ristic stressed, adding that the entire action which is now in progress in Kosovo must be understood as being a lasting one because it is a fact that intranational relations have worsened. There has been a cooling off.

This cooling off could last if we do not fight successfully against nationalist-irredentist counterrevolutionary forces, if we do not carry out ideopolitical differentiation, if we not pinpoint where enemy forces emerge and establish their exponents and if we do not take relevant political or legislative measures.

KOSOVO TRADE UNIONS DISCUSS SHORTCOMINGS

LD100140 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 9 May (TANJUG)--The basic organizations of the Trade Union Federation of Kosovo, especially in those collectives which operate at a loss, are now faced among other things with a direct obligation to increase their efforts for the early adoption of programs which would rectify the situation.

This work must not concern only the management and technical organs but all who are employed in collectives which are losing money, especially as the efforts to rectify last year's losses cannot be seperated from the battle for better business operations this year and as it mainly concerns organizations of associated labor which have for years been working in a negative manner.

These assessments were made today at the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Kosovo during a meeting with the presidents of the municipal trade union councils in the province concerning the inclusion of the basic trade union organizations in the adoption of measures leading to economic recovery. The meeting decided that the basic trade union organizations must strive for well-prepared programs. These programs should be adopted by the beginning of June at the latest, especially as this work has not been carried out in time and there is a clear formalist approach to such programs. This warning is particularly justified in view of the fact that most of the 90 Kosovo collectives which are losing money have not yet prepared such programs and that they employ over 20,000 workers.

It was emphasized that the possibilities for making up the losses, which last year amounted to 1.55 billion dinars, must above all come from the organizations themselves, then in [words indistinct] composite systems and groups to which they belong, and only afterward in bank credits and other forms of economic recovery. The largest Kosovo losers are by tradition the chemical industry, zinc metallurgy in "Trepca" and railways with the cement works at Djeneral Jankovic close behind. It was also noted that in a number of work organizations which operate at a loss the average personal incomes were rather high, which shows that the stabilization of the situation in these collectives does not depend on remuneration but on other elements of operations. This means that the workers must be briefed on the true nature of the situation in their collective and that is is necessary to find correct measures to overcome poor business operations.

At the meeting with the presidents of the municipal trade union councils of Kosovo, it was pointed out that trade unions and workers should better organize their social protection and the safeguarding of production projects and social property in view of the hostile [words indistinct] attempts to endanger and destroy them. The present forms of activity by hostile elements in schools were especially pointed out, such as sloganeering, distribution of pamphlets, pressures and intimidation.

It was emphasized that school regulations and measures against the protagonists of hostile activity should be more energetically applied. It was also emphasized that along with the ideopolitical differentiation in the League of Communists, such differentiation should also be carried out in the trade unions among the workers in order to identify all protaganists and participants in the hostile demonstrations. This activity, as well as all other efforts, should be developed within the framework of preparations for the Third Congress of Self-Managers of Yugoslavia which was also discussed at today's meeting.

In this context, it was decided that the municipal trade union councils should prepare an operational plan for wide discussion on the resolution of the forthcoming summit of self-managers of Yugoslavia. This should be done in all organizations, coupled with an analysis of concrete self-management practice and problems.

MONTENEGRO LC RULES ON OFFICIALS' TENURE

LD112215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpt] Titograd, 11 May (TANJUG)--The Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee today adopted the decision to implement a 1-year mandate for the president of the republic's League of Communists Central Committee and a 2-year mandate for the secretary of the Central Committee Presidium, with effect from the Eighth Congress of the Montenegro League of Communists.

MONTENEGRO RALLY CONDEMNS KOSOVO DISTURBANCES

LD101648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Titograd, 10 May (TANJUG)--Communists from Tuzi and Malesija, a border area populated mainly by Albanians, have condemned most strongly the hostile activity in Kosovo, and from yesterday's mass rally sent a message saying that brotherhood, unity and togetherness, proved in action, constitute a lasting link between the Albanian nationality and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

In the interest of better information and a more decisive and clearer ideo-political action, attempts by certain individuals were described at the mass rally of the communists as aiming at conducting hostile activity among the Albanians in Montenegro in connection with the events in Kosovo. Martin Ivezaj said that in two ice cream parlors "whose owners are from Kosovo, photographs of Comrade Tito and Veluko Vlahovic were removed following the demonstrations in Kosovo. On the day when the youth relay baton was seen off at a ceremony in Titograd, anti-Tito slogans were written in the store window of the 'Progress' work enterprise." The arrival of several emissaries from Kosovo was also registered. They tried to establish contact with citizens and spread misinformation. Several individuals spoke out in public, trying to justify the counterrevolutionary demonstrations in Kosovo, but encountered a strong reaction on the part of citizens over hostile remarks from the positions of Albanian irredentism. Charges were brought against four persons, as well as against another two people who spoke from positions of revanchism and Montenegrin nationalism.

In his introductory report Demus Duokovic stressed that the shameful treacherous and hostile activity by followers of Zog, and by Ballists, agrarians and other Albanian nationalists, chauvinists and irredentists is well known and that their shameless activity does not surprise us. In Djokovic's words what does surprise us, however, is the paper ZERI I POPULLIT, the organ of the Albanian Workers' Party, which openly supports the enemy activity of Albanian irredentists and thus expresses the most reactionary aspirations of all the enemies of the Albanian people, wherever they might live. What is regrettable is that in its enemy activity and nationalistic blindness, ZERI I POPULLIT is even trying to rehabilitate the well-known servants and associates of Italian Fascists and German Nazis; it is equating individual Austro-Hungarian and Vatican spies and agents with Albanian national heroes and it distorts historical facts. The paternalistic concern of the Albanian leaders and of the paper ZERI I POPULLIT for Albanians in Yugoslavia is ridiculous because, with its content, it is equated with Ballist and Fascist plans for the creation of the so-called greater Albania. The Albanian people in Montenegro, Djokovic stresses, demonstrated their maturity back in the national liberation struggle under Comrade Tito's leadership, by fighting guns in hand and shoulder-to-shoulder with Montenegrin fighters and the fighters of other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia against their common enemy.

It is both incomprehensible and unacceptable for Albania to negate the fraternal aid which the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the military-political leadership of the national liberation struggle and of partisan detachments of Yugoslavia extended to the Albanian leadership in organizing partisan detachments and in the consolidation of the Workers' Party throughout the war. Can that immense material aid which the peoples of Yugoslavia extended to the Albanian people between 1945 and 1947, by sharing with it even its last morsel in a situation in which they themselves went short, be forgotten? In the construction of the first railway line in Albania, the Durress-Tirana-Elbasan line, immense expert and material aid was also extended by Yugoslavia. If the Albanian leaders and the paper ZERI I POPULLIT forget this, the Albanian people will certainly not forget it, Demus Djokovic said. It is possible to negate historical facts to one's own people, who are the living witness of all the events and happenings, only in a situation of certain internal weaknesses and in order to fan nationalistic and irredentist passions.

In today's circumstances this is tantamount to suicide, Djokovic stressed.

It must be clear to nationalists, irredentists and enemies of all shades, Demus Djokovic said, that their calculations will not succeed, because neither the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia nor the Albanian nationality in our country will allow it.

They will not allow it because they are fully convinced and aware that there is no better way or system for all our peoples, for the Albanian nationality in particular, than the one charted by our beloved and unforgettable Comrade Tito. This is also confirmed by our past, Djokovic said.

Slogans about the setting up of a seventh, Albanian, republic in Yugoslavia, Demus Djokovic stressed, are aimed not only at wrecking Tito's Yugoslavia, which represents a guarantee both of Albanian freedom and progress, but also at threatening directly the achievements of the Albanians in Montenegro and throughout Yugoslavia. It is clear to everybody in the world, whether he admits it or not, that the national question has been successfully and democratically resolved in Yugoslavia and that all its nations and nationalities have achieved full national affirmation.

Thanks to the LCY and to Comrade Tito's great work, it was stressed at the communists' meeting in Tuzi, we have a clear perspective and will not allow anybody to threaten it. Demus Djokovic recalled the obvious facts of the affirmation of Albanians in Montenegro.

From being totally backward, Tuzi and Malesija now have 90 percent electrified settlements, modern roads and schools with tuition in their mother tongue. In Montenegro, there are 11 schools with 40 departments with tuition in Albanian. Seven thousand pupils of Albanian nationality are embraced by this tuition. Seven thousand Albanians, 700 of whom have been granted funds and credit, study at colleges and establishments of higher education. There are over 10 cultural artistic societies with Albanian-language programs. The periodical KOHA is published regularly, Totograd radio has programs in the Albanian language and both television and POBJEDA have similar programs.

Demus Djokovic dealt in particular with the position of the Montenegrin national minority in Albania and asked, who do ZERI I POPULLIT and Tirana radio keep silent about the fact that children of Montenegrins do not receive school tuition in their mother tongue and are unable to nurture their national culture and traditions? Albanian working people and citizens in Montenegro often discuss this, Demus Djokovic said, because in Montenegro they have achieved full transformation in the economic, cultural and every other respect.

"With disgust we reject slogans and stories about the Albanians in Yugoslavia being threatened, because they are best denied by facts and by everyday life. The communists of the Albanian nationality must not allow even a trace of blemish to fall on them which would slight their honor and our international relations."

BRIEFS

MEDICAL AGREEMENT WITH CSSR--Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG)--A program of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia in the fields of medicine and medical sciences, was signed in Belgrade today. The agreement, valid for the 1981-1983 period, envisages cooperation between medical research and development institutes and health organizations in the two countries as well as exchange of medical experts and scientific information. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1658 GMT 8 May 81 LD]